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RUSSIANS ADVANCE SIX MILES BEYOND THE RIVER STOKHOD

Roads Leading to Kovel Are Black with Retreating Forces

ATTACK REPULSED

Germans Make Fierce Effort to Check Rout, But Lose Heavily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The Times correspondent at Russian headquarters on the Stokhod sector states that the Russians have advanced six miles beyond that river. They are meeting with a stubborn resistance, but, probably, the enemy are fighting a rear-guard action, as balloons report that the roads to Kovel are black with retreating troops.

The country is flat and marshy and the sluggish Stokhod oozes its way through the midst of water-lilies, yet the Russians forded it, though mazes of barbed wire had been sunk under the water.

Petrograd, August 1.—An official communique reports: Our gallant troops swam across the river Koropetz, north-westward of Brody—the enemy having destroyed the bridges—and captured upwards of 1,000 Austrians and Germans.

The Germans made a fierce attack on the Russians on the west of the Stokhod and were repulsed, with heavy losses. Fighting continues.

In the Caucasus the Russians again advanced west of Erzingan, in the direction of Sivas.

Berne, August 1.—The Hungarian Premier has returned to Buda-Pest from the Carpathians. He admits that the Russians are invading Hungary.

TO FREE CHANG SUI-TIEN

Today the revolutionist, Chang Sui-tien, will be set free by request of the Chinese government. Mr. Chang was arrested in the Settlement two years ago charged by Yuan Shih-k'ai as a national offender, and was condemned to be imprisoned for 3 years. He is a native of Chihli.

12,000 Turks Moving Upon the Suez Canal

'Not Likely to Get Much Farther,' Say British; Are 110 Miles from Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Reuter's correspondent in Egypt states that the Turks are advancing cautiously towards Kantara and the Suez Canal. They number 12,000. It is difficult to understand the object of their advance 110 miles from their base. They are not likely to get much farther.

The Australian Light Horse is doing splendid work, driving in the Turkish outposts and capturing prisoners.

Deutschland Sailed From U.S. Tuesday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Baltimore, August 1.—The German submarine Deutschland sailed this afternoon.

Canadian Forest Fire Destroys 100 Sq. Miles

Reuter's Service

Ottawa, August 1.—Rain has quenched the forest fire, after a hundred square miles had been burned.

HSU KUO-LIANG RECALLED

The report is circulated that the government has decided to call Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, Superintendent of the Woosung-Shanghai Police, to Peking for another appointment. Mr. Hsu tendered his resignation to Nanking a week ago.

Fighting at Canton Ceases; Merchants Threaten Boycott

Lung Chi-kwang Held Up for Funds by Businessmen's Firm Stand; President Gains M. Ps.' Favor

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, August 1.—The fighting ceased at 6 o'clock last night. Lung Chi-kwang is not carrying out his idea of issuing $2,000,000 paper money, as the merchants threatened to suspend business as a protest if he did.

Chengtu, July 29.—General Tsai Ao arrived today. He received a warm welcome from the people and the public buildings were decked with flags in his honor. Yesterday, most of General Liu Cheng-ho's troops were sent to garrison various country centers.

Peking, August 2.—Lu Yung-ting has again applied for an extension of sick leave, no doubt being unwilling to come to an open conflict with Tsen Chun-hsuan, who was formerly his superior. The Government is much concerned at his behavior and has telegraphed to Tsai Ao and Liang Chi-chiao, asking them to urge Lu Yung-ting to proceed immediately to Canton.

138 Senators and 318 Representatives were present, yesterday, at the opening of Parliament. The newspapers comment favorably on the simplicity of the ceremony and the democratic spirit shown by President Li Yuan-hung.

President Wins Confidence

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 2.—President Li Yuan-hung was much pleased at the cordial reception accorded to him by the members of Parliament. He declared it would be a pleasure for him to work together with such a body of men. On the other hand, by his simplicity and sincerity, the President has quickly won the hearts of the Parliamentarians.

Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed Civil Governor of Heilungkiang. Ku Chung-hsiu, a former member of Parliament, will join the Parliament in his stead.

Dr. Sun and Hwang Hsing Called

Nanking, August 1.—It is reported in official circles that President Li Yuan-hung has wired to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Hwang Hsing, asking them to come to Peking soon to help him in effecting reforms in state affairs. At the same time, the President asked General Feng Kuo-chang to send his deputy to Shanghai to welcome them both.

New Appointments

Local Chinese papers report that the Mandates of the 31st July include the following appointments:—

Chang Chin-wo is appointed to act as the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce pro tem.

Teng Tsong-pao is appointed Rear-Admiral.

Military Expenses

A Peking despatch to the Eastern News Agency says that the amount demanded of the Central Government as the military expense of the Hukuochun since the first rising at Yunnan has reached about $20,000,000, as follows:—Yunnan $7,000,000, Chunwuyuan $3,000,000, Tsai Ao $3,000,000, Li Lieh-chun $2,000,000, Liu Hsien-shi and others $5,000,000. There is no bill sent from Kwangsi as yet and it is outside the above total.

Lung May Not Be Able To Hold Out Much Longer

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, July 28.—The struggle in Kwangtung has just begun, according to well-informed Cantonese who are watching the present conflict between the monarchists and the republicans. Part of the province is now under the control of robber chiefs and gamblers self-styled as revolutionary leaders or commanders of the army of national defense; and many of them are now occupying towns or villages, issuing orders of government and raising taxes as they please, not hesitating to apply martial law or to shoot inoffensive citizens.

How to satisfy these powerful gangs is a question difficult to answer. Moreover, the better revolutionary leaders are not much different from the leaders of these gangs in moral conception. During the conflicts in the last few weeks many towns and villages have been destroyed, making thousands of inhabitants homeless and poor. If these men are not taken care of, they will join the gangs instead of supporting good government. The

(Continued on Page 2)

BEATEN AT REVANDOUZE TURKS RALLY STRONGLY

Capture Dominating Height, Then Pursue Russians Fleeing From Saking

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Headquarters, July 29.—The Russians have chased the Turks from Revandouze towards the Persian frontier. The ensuing engagement proved to be favorable for the Turks, who succeeded in taking a dominating height. The Turks pursued the Russians who were fleeing from Saking (?)

On the Caucasus front, Antuck Mountain has been taken by the Turks. The Russian attacks south-east of Bashkol have been repulsed.

Suez Canal front.—Turkish detachments advancing on the Egyptian front have gained some territory towards the west and driven back enemy companies who were reconnoitering.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:—

1. March, "Black Rock" .....Losey
2. Overture, "Giovanna d'Arco" Verdi
3. Waltz, "Little Grey Home in the West" .....Lohr
4. Selection, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
5. Waltz, "Il Baccio" .....Arditi
6. (a) Song, "Nirvana" .....Adams
   (b) Romance, "Farewell" Ancliffe
7. "Hiawatha" ..... Moret
8. Selection, "Sylvie" ..... Delibes

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Deny London Attacked During Zeppelin Raid

At Least Six Airships Engaged Over Wide Area, But Damage Insignificant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Official.—There were no casualties from last night's air-raid. The official communique issued by the German Admiralty that "last night, Zeppelins attacked London," is a ludicrous fabrication.

Field Marshal Viscount French reports that, owing to mist and the great height at which they flew, the number of Zeppelins engaged in the raid is difficult to determine, but there were at least six and probably seven. About 60 bombs have been found.

One raider was engaged by aircraft and anti-aircraft guns and was seen to drop low. It disappeared in the mist.

Unofficial details of the Zeppelin visit to a south-east coast town show that the residents, on hearing the anti-aircraft guns, thronged into the streets. The Zeppelin was plainly to be seen, lit up by search-lights, but it did not approach the town.

It was apparently struck by a shell, as it descended for a considerable distance and afterwards disappeared in the darkness. Three aerial torpedoes were seen fired.

Further unofficial reports show that several Zeppelins visited Norfolk and there were many explosions, but no casualties and no damage have been reported up to the present.

It is reported that two explosive and three incendiary bombs were dropped in Cambridgeshire. Cambridge was not damaged.

No bombs were dropped in Lincolnshire or Huntingdonshire.

Commander of U. S. Troops at Brownsville, Texas

At the left is Brig.-Gen. James Parker, commander of the United States troops at Brownsville, Texas, with two of his aides, Lieut. Critten berger and Lieut. Roborg.

Gen. Parker is in command of the entire eastern Texas border and the National Guardsmen, recently assigned to border duty east of El Paso, are under his jurisdiction.

REJECT BRITISH OFFER FOR POLAND'S RELIEF

Berlin Says Conditions Impracticable; Pins Faith On Harvest Prospects

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 1.—A German Note rejects Great Britain's offer to permit the passage of American food-stuffs to Poland, declaring that the conditions imposed are impracticable. It ignores the personal appeal made by President Wilson and says that further negotiations would be without purpose, while relief will probably be unnecessary, owing to the favorable harvest prospects.

Morgan-Rockefeller Syndicate to Finance Business in Far East

Combine Takes Step Toward Putting Money Into Trade With Orient

New York, July 9.—The second step of the Morgan-Rockefeller $500,000,000 syndicate toward financing and developing trade between the United States and South America and the Orient was announced by the National City Bank today.

The new move has to do with improving port facilities at New York, Chicago and other cities in order to handle a vastly larger commerce.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 4
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Aug. 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.** Aug. 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 6
Per M.M s.s. Athos .....Aug 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mails of June 25 are expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. tomorrow. Left Hongkong on August 1, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of June 29 is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on August 4.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 12, and here on August 16. Left Colombo on July 28, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

**To connect with s.s. Nippon Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

Dr. Wu & Tong Shao-yi Exchange Compliments Rather Left-Handedly

An interesting interchange between Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tong Shao-yi occurred recently at a reception held by the Cantonese Guild in honor of the Canton members of Parliament. The incident has in no wise interrupted friendly relations between the two statesman. The story as told by a Chinese who was present, is as follows:

Dr. Wu did not intend to speak when he attended the meeting. He had been busy for some days with his harmony speeches and planned on this day to leave the platform to others. In addressing the meeting Mr. Tong got onto the matter of funds for the Republicans. Dr. Wu was sitting in one of the front rows. The speaker indicated Dr. Wu and said:

"Now, there is Dr. Wu Ting-fang. He is a very rich man. He has a fine house and a magnificent garden. He should be able to contribute something to our cause."

Mr. Tong then left the meeting. Dr. Wu felt that this was a personality that demanded an answer from him. He got up before the gathering and said:

"When I came here I did not intend to make a talk. But since Mr. Tong Shao-yi has seen fit to refer to me personally I must say something.

"It is true that I have a fine house and a beautiful garden. That is because I am now devoting my time to studying the philosophies and to preserving my good health. Fresh and pure air is necessary to good health, therefore I have a garden about my home.

"But I had to borrow the money with which to build my house. There are some very rich men who have small gardens about their houses. I am willing at any time to exchange fortunes with Mr. Tong Shao-yi."

Mr. Tong has a small garden in front of his home in Range Road. Dr. Wu's garden is famous all over the Far East.

EXTEND RAILLESS TRAMS

An extension of the railless tram route is announced by the Municipal Gazette, following the conclusion of negotiations with the Tramway Company. The new route will extend from Fokien Road, along Peking Road, eastwards, as far as Honan Road, and thence north to the Soochow creek.

A cement and concrete foundation of eight inches will be laid in the sections of roadways affected, at an estimated cost of Tls. 15,300, of which the tram company will pay one half, without additional cost for maintenance.

The Weather

Overcast, gloomy and damp weather, with variable and moderate breezes on the coasts. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.6 and the minimum 76.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.4 and 74.2.

INDICTMENT OF KAISER FOR FRYATT'S MURDER

Taken for Granted as Course British Government Will Eventually Adopt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Mr. Asquith's declaration regarding the murder of Captain Fryatt has evoked a remarkable press consensus concerning the desirability of an immediate pronouncement by the Allies that retribution will be exacted for the murder of Captain Fryatt, the Lille outrages and other crimes.

Various suggestions of the methods of punishment to be employed are made: For instance, the seizure of German property in the Empire and the naming of Germans in high places, from the Kaiser and the Imperial German Chancellor downwards, to be tried, but the papers are mostly content to await the decision of the Allies, though they warn the Government that the nation is not in a mood to be satisfied with a policy of procrastination which will postpone punishment. It is taken for granted that the Kaiser will be brought to trial.

The murder of Captain Fryatt has horrified British soldiers and everywhere that Reuter's correspondent on the western front went he found the unanimous sentiment was: "We will make the Germans pay for it."

The Government has granted Mrs. Fryatt £100 a year, in addition to the pension she is already entitled to under the Government compensation scheme. The Great Eastern Railway will give her an annuity of £250.

GERMANY TO RETALIATE AGAINST BRITISH FIRMS

Will Compulsorily Liquidate All Enemy Concerns And Sell Up Property

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 1.—A telegram from Berlin states that, as a reprisal for the British Equidating German enterprises, the Imperial German Chancellor is arranging for the compulsory liquidation of enterprises whose capital is mostly British, or which are managed or supervised from Great Britain. The liquidations can extend to branches of firms and to ground, property and investments owned by British subjects.

No More Concessions On Double Income Tax

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The committee of the association agitating against double income tax reports that it is impossible to secure a further concession from the Government. They recommend that the association should see that the matter is remedied at the next Imperial Conference.

ALLIES' CONCERTED DRIVE IS RESUMED; CAPTURE TRENCHES

Germans Lose 300 to 800 Meters Deep Along Front Of 11 Kilometers

POSITIONS RUSHED

Enormous Sacrifices Fail To Regain Foot of Territory for Kaiser

CASE IS CRITICAL

Picked Troops Ordered To Hold Guillemont, Whatever the Cost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 1.—In the region of the Somme, our great concerted drive was resumed on Sunday by an advance on a front of eleven kilometers, extending from east of Delville Wood to the River Somme. We carried the whole of the enemy's trench system to a depth of from 300 to 800 meters and stormed some strongly organized positions.

The French are now closely menacing the village of Maurepas, less than 2½ kilometers south of the town of Combles. Since then the Germans have never ceased battering at their lost positions, principally at Hem Wood and Monacu Farm.

They have made desperate and mighty efforts, but their counter-attacks, delivered by masses of troops hurled forward in quick succession, have been fruitless and they have made enormous sacrifices, without regaining one foot of ground. Firmly established in their newly-captured position of Hem Wood, the French decimated the advancing masses of their assailants and batteries of 75s posted on the south bank of the Somme enfiladed the German ranks, mowing them down as they crossed the open, while our heavy artillery hampered the moving up of reinforcements.

Critical Period

When slight remnants of the German masses managed to reach the French positions, they were forced to retire at the point of the bayonet. The re-inforcements recently brought up to oppose the advance of the Allies have been merely transferred from other points of the western front and military experts declare that the German resistance on the Somme has reached a critical period.

Unless they deplete their armies on the Russian front, they will be unable to re-inforce their effectives on the Somme, which augurs well for the forthcoming progress of the Allies. As a matter of fact, the Somme, like Verdun, acts as a suction point, where all the forces against us are being drawn and worn out. When all her reserves are exhausted, Germany will be forced to yield.

Reuter's correspondent says that the Allies are now attacking on a front of eight miles from Delville Wood to the River Somme, near the village of Clery. The Germans are fighting very desperately to hold their positions, which they know to be very important. Their situation is critical, especially at Guillemont, where picked troops have been placed, with orders to be killed to the last man, rather than yield.

Main Defence Broken

The first results of the resumption of the attack by the Allies have been very satisfactory. The railway between Combles and Peronne, which supports the German main defence, has been broken at several points. The few German prisoners taken testifies to the fury of the battle.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The enemy did not renew their attacks north of the Somme. Two enemy attempts in the region of Lihons, made after a violent bombardment, failed under our fire.

There was a very violent artillery combat at Thiaumont and a bombardment with heavy shells at Fumin Wood and La Laufee. Two German aeroplanes were felled.

The communique this evening reported: South of the Somme, we captured a German trench between Estrees and Belloy, as the result of an isolated operation.

Shatter German Attack

On the right of the Meuse, the Germans, following on a violent

night bombardment, attacked west and south of Thiaumont Work. Our curtain and machine-gun fire shattered all their attempts.

Some small parties of the enemy reached our trenches, but were driven out by an immediate counter-attack. A bombing attack by twilight enabled the French to progress south of Thiaumont.

The Germans simultaneously attacked on the front Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois. They gained a footing at Le Chenois, but were immediately ejected. Everywhere else, the German attacks were repulsed, with very heavy losses.

Very Fierce Fighting

London, August 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that it was a grilling hot day when the British and French forces again advanced. The fighting was very fierce. The Germans were in great strength east of Trones Wood, where they had massed their picked troops, who were prepared to fight to the death. They lost very terribly from our hurricane cannonade.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon that the general situation is unchanged. North of Bazentin-le-Petit, we repulsed a hostile attack. Heavy mutual artillery actions proceeded the whole night long.

General Haig reported this evening that there has been no change in the situation.

Fighting at Canton Has Now Ceased

(Continued from Page 1)

present conflict is causing many factories and workshops to suspend operation, while the stopping of the river and railroad traffic and the military operations around the more important towns and cities is damaging not only the present but future trade.

In Canton City today, for instance, all the big firms had to close their doors to wait for the settlement of the conflict and to prevent looting by removing goods to places of safety. Laborers are being discharged for the time being. Many workmen depend on their daily wages for support and the presence of the large number of unemployed is considered a danger to the peace of the city.

$2,000,000 More in Paper

The republicans have intimated that they will not recognise the $2,000,000 worth of paper money Lung is issuing, while the people do not know what to do. Lung has decided to force the use of these notes on the inhabitants of Canton, threatening to shoot those rejecting same and paying the soldiers and police with them. These men, always armed nowadays, will compel the shops to accept them for payment of goods purchased. The notes will be redeemable after three months and taken in altogether after six months, the government promising public lands and surplus of salt revenue for security, allowing $100,000 in cash to exchange small denominations to help the market and the poorer class of citizens who cannot easily accept the notes which are in the denomination of one and five dollars. According to another report still unconfirmed, the Central Government has sanctioned Lung Chi-kwang to borrow $2,000,000 from foreign banks; but the republicans at Kwangtung have already announced that no such loan will be recognized by future administrations.

It is not believed that Lung will hold out much longer. The aid promised by the Central Government has not yet come, while the leading officers both military and civil are asking permission to resign owing to inability to meet their financial obligations.

Operations around Canton the last two days were favorable to the troops of Lung as the attempts of Li Lieh-chun's army to attack the White Cloud Mountain failed. From White Cloud Mountain it is easy to attack the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, the headquarters of Lung. The arsenal at Shekchen captured by Li Lieh-chun two days ago was retaken by Lung's troops yesterday, the enemy damaging the arsenal building while Lung's men removed most of the machinery at the first retreat.

Council Decides Upon Japanese Police Branch

Doubling of Nipponese Population in Six Years Results In Addition to Force

A Japanese branch of the police force has been decided by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The decision was reached by the council following representations made by the Japanese Residents' Corporation concerning the increase in the Japanese population, which, it is estimated, has doubled since 1910. The Gazette says:

"The number of foreign constables for which the Budget for the year 1914 provided was 105, but owing to the depletion due to war service, and the difficulty in obtaining new recruits, the number for which the Budget for the current year provides is 68, and their actual strength at the end of the half-year was 42. Some endeavors have been made in the direction of gradual proportionate increase of the Chinese Branch, but no extensive application of this method of supplying the needs in question is considered to be satisfactory.

"There is thus a prospect that the total appropriations for which authority is given in the current year's Budget will be considerably underspent. To fill the vacancies, it has been ascertained, by the good offices of H.I.J.M. Consul-General, that Japanese recruits of suitable capabilities could be obtained to the number of about 30 in the first place, and arrangements for their engagement and arrival in the Autumn have been authorized accordingly."

Berlin Accuses Foes Of Having Territorial Gain as Only Desire

Notes Economic Conference As Proof; German Confidence Is Still Unshaken

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—New York, July 31.—The German Foreign Office has issued a review of the political events during the second year of the war. In the case of Russia, France and Italy, the Allies' policies are branded as aiming at territorial gains and generally as aiming at the destruction of Germany in military and economic relations.

The review says: "They do not want Germany to become great and strong, because other Powers wish to be the economic masters of the world. The desire of territorial and economic aggrandisement united Germany's foes in a war of destruction against us.

"The second year of the war has brought these true aims into a clearer light. In Russia, this is openly admitted, she having an understanding with Britain and wanting Constantinople as their war-goal. In France, there is a mad war-cry for Alsace-Lorraine. In Britain, too, the mask has been dropped and it is openly admitted that Belgium was only a pretext to justify Britain's participation in the war, which was undertaken only from interest.

"Germany must be destroyed. Never must Germany raise her head again economically or militarily. In this way is the true goal of our enemies more clearly enunciated during the second year of the war."

The statement continues: "It is not enough that the world must be shaken by this protracted and bloody war. The world must not even thereafter enjoy settled peace, if the will of the Entente Powers prevails. For the decisions of the economic conference do not signify economic peace, but permanent economic warfare, which never will permit the world to come to rest upon peaceful competition."

The statement says the second year of war has shown the Allies as disturbers of the peace and as followers of the principle that might is right, by reckless abandonment of the fundamental principles of the law of neutral rights.

"One observes in the second year of the war increasing violations of the rights of neutrals in the interests of Britain and her allies. These violations will also continue during the third year and will even increase unless all signs prove false."

Germany's ultimate goal is said to be the freedom of the seas, Germany's sea power being a counterweight to Britain's arbitrary domination of the seas, which will be to the advantage of the whole world. Germany proved last year, by relinquishing her most effective submarine weapon, her desire, as far as possible, to avoid violating just rights of neutrals, although compelled to wage a life and death struggle.

Pointing to her firm union with her allies, the statement concludes that, building upon what she has already achieved, Germany treads the threshold of the third year with unshaken confidence.

The Norfolk Federal Court has decided the proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the British owners and against the German prize crew. The court held that Germany lost her legal claim to the Appam as a prize of war when a prize crew brought the Appam to neutral American waters with the intention of laying her up indefinitely. Appeal against this decision is expected.

Hans Erich Benedix, a journalist, who has been writing for American papers, died on July 29, after a long illness acquired in an English concentration camp.

Shipping Bulletins

The first oil driven vessel to enter Shanghai under the British flag is the Glengyle, of the well known Glen Line. The vessel is lying at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. At first glance, she seems rather strange owing to the fact that there is an entire absence of anything resembling a funnel. In place of a funnel is a ventilating shaft running down to the motor room. The ship is built throughout of iron, with three decks and takes the place of the s.s. Glengyle, which was torpedoed in January last off Malta.

She was built for the Leyland Line and the name Bostonian is still visible on the bows, her new name being painted in white across the bridge. On boarding the boat one is struck by the large amount of deck space and the large, electrically-driven winches, which are capable of dealing with cargo in a very expeditious manner and with greater ease than is possible to ordinary steam driven winches. In the forepart of the vessel there is a winch capable of raising 35 tons.

The accommodation for the crew and officers is in every way excellent and there are some well appointed state rooms for passengers, which compare favorably with those on some of the larger vessels which enter the harbor. The engine room is fitted with Diesel engines, driven by oil, which is carried as ballast and thus the coaling nuisance is obviated. Sufficient fuel can be carried for the run from London to Shanghai via Suez and later improvements will enable a still further supply of oil to be carried.

The motor room itself is comparatively cool, and there are no moving masses of machinery to be seen. An indicator fixed on the bridge enables the officer on watch to tell how many revolutions per minute are being made. All the lighting arrangements are electrical. The steering is on the Telemoto system and is operated from the wheel house on the bridge deck. The vessel is 430 feet long and has a deadweight of 9,000 tons. She is leaving for a voyage to Vladivostock and Japan today at noon, and is the first of the three oil driven ships of the Glen Line to visit Shanghai. The others doubtless will follow in due course. They are the Glenlogan and the Glenartney. The Glengyle left London on May 21, and came to Shanghai via Genoa and Suez. She has a speed of 11½ knots.

* * *

We understand that the T. K. K. has decided to place the s.s. Siberia and Korea, both of which have recently been purchased by the company from the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., on the Hongkong to San Francisco regular run on the following schedule:—s.s. Siberia Maru: Lv. Nagasaki on September 11: Lv. Kobe on September 13: Lv. Yokohama for Hongkong on the following 16th. s.s. Korea Maru: Lv. Nagasaki on October 1, Lv. Kobe on the 4th, Lv. Yokohama for San Francisco on the 7th.

* * *

Notice is given that on the approach of a typhoon which threatens bad weather at Shanghai, when small craft should seek shelter on the Pootung side of the river above Pootung point, a gun will be fired from the Customs Pootung Yard, and a ball hoisted to the truck of the mast on the Pootung Signal Tower. The ball will remain hoisted until the weather moderates.

* * *

The Japan Times says that it is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided, in compliance with the request of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and the exporters' associations in Yokohama and Kobe, to renew the service to Marseilles in the early part of next month. The regular liners will be despatched to the French port, however, and only some of the extra liners operated on the European route will call at Marseilles en route to London via Cape Town. The first liner to sail under the new arrangement is the Toba Maru, which will be equipped for the ocean service shortly at the Kawasaki Dockyard Company's plant at Kobe. She will start on her maiden voyage in the early part of next month from Kobe. She will be followed, it is reported, by the Kawachi Maru, which is scheduled to weigh anchor at Kobe in the early part of October.

NEW JAPAN CONSULATES

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports the following despatch: Tokio, August 1.—As the result of the Sino-Japanese compact, new Consulates will be established in various parts of Manchuria and Mongolia soon. The following appointments were gazetted on August 1:—Consul Heikichi Yamazaki at Chifeng. Vice-Consul Seigo Sasuki at the branch office at Nungan of the Consulate at Changchun. Vice-Consul Kiyotane Iwamura at the branch office at Tsengchiatang of the Consulate-General at Mukden.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as when the first sign of any irregularity of the system is timely dose may be administered. Those who have been recommend them, hence their enormous sale. 54 all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

WILHELMINA CUT IN TWO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Flushing, August 1.—Although almost cut in two, the s.s. Wilhelmina was kept afloat for hours by numerous empty barrels, which are now carried by all the Flushing steamers.

HIRING RATE REDUCED
at
THE
Central Garage Co., Limited
Cars $4.00 per hour
Open day and night
'Phone 3809—(3 lines)
Ask for
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MILLS and FACTORIES

We now have for sale several large tracts of land fronting on the Soochow Creek and others fronting the Whangpoo River, suitable for mills and factories. We have also large and small factory sites at Pootung.

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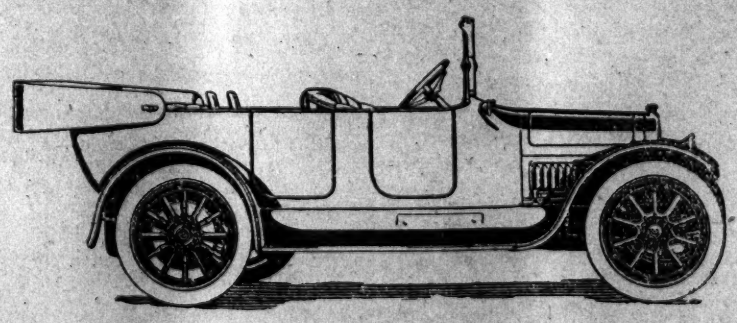
We have 20 to 80 mow lots in the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts and in the French Settlement suitable for Schools and Colleges. These lots vary in price according to area and location. Partial payment may be made for any of our lots and the balance in instalments or by arrangement.

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.
39 Nanking Road.

Cadillac
"STANDARD OF THE WORLD"
Eight-Cylinder Type 53



Seven-Passenger Car

The sweetest running car in the world! This is the verdict of those who have experienced the super-luxury of the Cadillac-Eight

Particulars and Prices on application to

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI and HANKOW

2-A Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 3809.

Deutschland At Baltimore In Driving Rain And Lightning

Writer Tells of Big German Undersea Boat on Arrival At American Port

Baltimore, July 9.—In a driving rain and between vivid flashes of lightning the German merchant super-submarine Deutschland came to anchor off Quarantine here at 10.15 o'clock tonight, bringing a cargo of dyestuffs.

The arrival of the Deutschland was as dramatic as her trail blazing dash across the Atlantic. Convoyed by the tug Thomas F. Timmons, the submarine made her way up Chesapeake bay under her own power.

Long expected, ridiculed, fabulous as the sea serpent or the Flying Dutchman, the Deutschland became a reality to the watchers off Cape Henry at exactly 1.20 o'clock this morning. She slowly made her way up Chesapake bay through a network of inquisitive ships and dropped her mudhook off Quarantine. She is ready to go through the masses of red tape of the quarantine and customs officials and proceed to her dock and pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company at Locust Point, where she will discharge cargo.

Largest Undersea Boat Afloat

She is the largest submarine afloat. The largest German war models are less than 300 feet long. But this submarine of commerce is 315 feet long, exactly one-third the length of the largest merchant vessels afloat —the Vaterland and the Imperator.

The boat carries no passengers. Her cargo consists entirely of dyestuffs —a thousand tons of them. This keeps her very low in the water when riding on the surface. Her draft when she was sighted was seventeen feet and it was largely because of her depth that she did not try to come nearer land when submerged.

She is commanded by Captain Kairig and has a crew of twenty-nine men. Both captain and crew are drawn from the German merchant fleet and not from the navy. The craft is unarmed and is being treated by the United States officials like any other merchant ship.

Chased Thirty Hours by Enemy

It is said that she submerged whenever she saw any vassel on the chance that it might be a warship. The English Government was not among those who regarded the trans-Atlantic submersible as a joke and the reports is that the Deutschland was chased for thirty hours by English and French warships. She submerged and eluded them, by traveling out of her course 800 miles.

Because she was forced to make this detour she has the record for submarine distance travel. The longest trip previously made by any submarine was the 3,500 miles from Kiel to Constantinople made by the U boat that sank the British battleship Majestic. It is said that the Deutschland traveled 4,100 miles, 1,800 of this being under water.

She ran through the North Sea submerged practically all the time. She was forced to submerge again for a time when she got two-thirds of the way across, when she sighted a Dutch merchant vessel in her path.

Submerges to Dodge Foes

Some 600 miles off the Virginia coast she was frightened out to sea again for a distance of some 200 miles by enemy warships. But on her return she was able to come to the surface a hundred miles from land and was not forced to submerge again.

The Deutschland was met off Cape Henry by the tug Thomas F. Timmons of the Eastern Forwarding Company. She had been waiting at the capes for the past eleven days. And a couple of days ago Captain F. Hinsch, the marine superintendent of the 'Ocean Transportation Company," as the new merchant submarine line is called, went on board the Timmons. He is now directing the piloting of the Deutschland up the bay.

"We have proved," he told members of the Virginia Pilots' Association, "that the English blockade amounts to nothing. There will be more submarines from Germany. They will be making regular trips just like the big liners from England in a few weeks. We will have them coming in at New York and other American ports.

"This boat is in excellent condition. She had only two mishaps and these delayed her but slightly. She had trouble with her motors and her under water lights, but she carried extra supplies and the trouble was quickly repaired."

Hostile Inspection by U.S. Denied

When I asked about the story that United States revenue cutters had hurried out to meet the Deutschland, with hostile or suspicious intent, I was assured that it was absolutely false.

"I'll tell you how that story arose," said Fesmire. "The Mexican ship Fronteria was hanging around the Capes, acting suspiciously. The United States revenue cutter Apache came out to see what she was doing. In view of the present state of affairs between Mexico and the United States the Apache decided to convoy the Fronteria outside the three-mile limit. They passed close to us. And after they had got three miles out the Apache hung there, watching the sight."

One of the most conspicuous things about the Deutschland is her name printed in big gold letters about a foot high, in the form of an arc around the anchor chocks. Her periscope was drawn well inside long before she sighted land. But her mast for lights, which she carries just behind the superstructure, sticks up some fifteen feet above the level of the water.

Description of the Deutschland

She has a hand rail some two and a half to three feet high above the deck for the protection of the crew. This rail, the like of which was never seen on a war submarine, runs clean around her. Her deckhouse, too, does not remind you so much of the deckhouse of the Monitor of Civil War fame as in the case with the German war submarines. It is more like the bridge of an ocean liner.

From the superstructure to the bow—a distance of about 150 feet—the deck slopes down sharply. The bow itself is very sharp. The slope of the deck toward the stern is much more gentle. She has a speed of 12 knots, and, heavily laden as she is with her 1,000-ton cargo, she made the trip in sixteen days, having left her German port on June 23.

The most interesting part of the boat is the periscope. When it is raised from its top down to the top of the conning tower is a distance of some twenty feet. That is the distance this new and defenseless type of submarine can duck under water to avoid its enemies without going totally blind.

Conning Tower Holy of Holies

The "receiving end" of the periscope is in the conning tower, which looks very small from the outside, but once you are inside it seems to be large enough to hold five men. The eyepieces themselves, projecting dark and gleaming from the spotlessly white cylinder, look like guns trained on you to keep you out of this holy of holies of the submarine. Close to each of them is the electric motor used to revolve it—for flimsy as a periscope seems to the eye, it is heavy enough, they tell, me, and tightly fastened so as to took unflinchingly in the desired direction.

The room below the conning tower —the navigating room—is quite as full of a wilderness of complicated apparatus as that in the ordinary German U boat—except for one thing. The "nest" is lacking. The "nest" is the cradle in which the torpedoes sweetly repose while waiting to be rudely awakened and sent spinning on their deadly errand.

This room is where the steering is done when the submarine is running submerged. The room back of the engine-room is larger and more complicated. Here are two rows of the famous Diesel engines, which run the submarine on the surface.

Engines Run on Cheap Oil

"It is due to these engines that there is so much profit in each trip of a merchant submarine," I was told. "If we had to use petrol (gasoline) with the present scarcity of that product in Germany, each trip would come very high, but the only fuel necessary for these motors is the heavy oil which is a by-product of the works where we manufacture coal gas and of our oil refineries."

The most distinctive feature about the boat is the absence of torpedo tubes. The modern type of armed German submarine has torpedo tubes not only near the bow, but also in the more recent models at the stern and at the bridge. These are completely absent from this merchant submarine, making clear its owners' contention that it is a bona fide merchant ship and not merely a warship temporarily converted to use as a carrier. Nor do you stub your toe on the ugly little hummock on deck which marks the place where the disappearing gun of the old-fashioned type of German naval submarine is concealed or, to be accurate, protected, for the hummock prevented any real concealment.

The more modern German submarines are provided with three and a half inch guns, such as the German destroyers use, and these are kept well under cover below hatches that are flush with the deck. But this boat has no such gun, nor any ram on which it could be raised to position, or any compressed air apparatus that could do the work of raising.

In the interior you also miss all the mechanism and tackle used for firing torpedoes, the breech blocks for loading, the reservoirs of compressed air, which give the torpedoes their send off and the valves and wheels which control them.

Gun Space is Given to Cargo

You also look in vain for the magazine with reserve supplies of torpedoes. The most recent type of submarine they had when I felt Germany a few months ago was able to carry twenty reserve torpedoes without too much difficulty. But here the spaces that would have been occupied by those swift and fatal mechanical fishes with their deadly cargo of tri-nitrol-toluene—affectionately known as "T. N. T."—are filled with dyes to gladden the hearts of those who promenade Fifth Avenue and put back into American life the color of which the war has robbed it.

The men who serve under this modern discoverer of America, Captain Kairig, did not mutiny as those others did four centuries ago.

Yet in some ways they had a more trying time than their forerunners of the days before Diesel engines were invented. Lack of space was the chief inconvenience. Every available nook and corner had to be used for the cargo. But this was largely offset by the fact that the boat ran above water much of the way. And even under water they did not suffer from that worst inconvenience of a submarine crew—bad air.

Air Supply Is Wonderful Point

According to those interested in the project, particular efforts were made in the construction of these merchant boats to insure the very best possible air supply. A stay of two full days beneath the surface does not inconvenience the lungs or heart of the crew in the slightest. Germany's chemists have been called upon to do anything and everything in this war—from supplying substitutes for dynamite to supplying substitutes for bread.

The builders of the trans-Atlantic submarine asked them for a substitute for air. And they supplied it —that is to say, they showed how the used up oxygen in the air can be restored by means of chemicals.

And as to the hot, fetid air which the engine-room carries down with it when the boat dives below the surface —this is led out through pipes, put through a cooling, purifying process and led back again "as good as new."

No Worry on Food Question

The food question gave the men even less worry than the matter of air. Because of the British blockade, all Germany today is living on food that comes out of tubes and cans, food which is nearly the real things, but not quite. And these men, the first merchants seamen to break that blockade in this new way, were quite willing to live on the same sort of thing. Water had to be drunk a little sparingly since there was no apparatus on board for distilling fresh water from salt water, but there was plenty of hot food. And the men's minds were set at rest by the knowledge that there was enough food to last them some three months—and then enough more among the "emergency rations" to last them a good while longer.

But they are not the worrying kind, these sailors under the sea. When you point to the little "rescue kits" which are allotted to each of them and ask them how they would feel if they had to use them—they merely smile at you—a little grimly.

Crew Not Given to Conversation

They are not much given to conversation. They act as though in those hours of danger and excitement, and particularly in those hours when they lay stationary under the water in a perfect silence, they had learned some new wisdom not accessible to those who live under the blue dome of the sky rather than under the corrugated green roof of the sea. That silence, as they all agree, is a stranged and weird thing. It is as if time had stopped and the world had stopped and they working out an infinite penance in a private and particular purgatory all their own.

Had their purgatory suddenly been turned into a hell of terror by a sudden inrush of water from a leak, or a tearing of the hull, they were all ready to make a dash for their emergency kits. put them on the way you do a coat and fasten a respirator —a fairly complicated apparatus, which is connected with a breathing bag carried on the back—over the month and nose. If you succeed in getting out the buoyancy of the swimming coat carries you to the surface and you are able to take off the mouth and nosepiece and breathe the fresh salt air of the sea and shout for help, if help is within hailing distance.

Kaiser's Grandson Army Officer at 10

PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, via London, July 6.—According to a traditicnal custom of the Hohenzollern house Prince William, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William and heir presumptive was enrolled in the army on July 4, his tenth birthday. He was appointed a Lieutenant of the First Guard Infantry.

The Prince like his great-great grandfather, Emperor William I., who became a Lieutenant in 1807, begins his military career in the midst of a great war. Prince William also was given an honorary command with the Second Guard Landwehr-Regiment.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPS, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. FEELER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

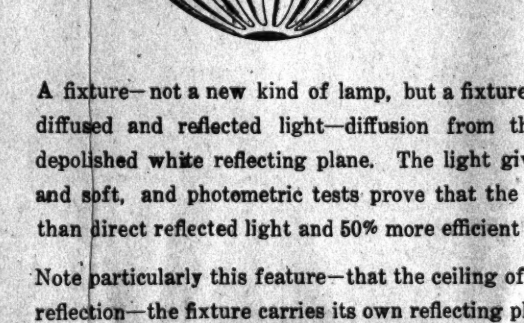
"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

When The Sun Goes Down at Night, Simply Switch To ——



TRADE MARK BRASCOLITE PATENTED

Occupants of Brascolited buildings are independent of the Sun for their supply of "Daylight." When the natural daylight fades or disappears, instead of subjecting their eyes to the strain imposed by inadequate illumination or bare glaring lamps, they simply switch on the soft, white eye-comforting light of the

TRADE MARK BRASCOLITE PATENTED

Uniform distribution, absence of glare and eye-strain, high efficiency; these are some of the features which make it the ideal lighting fixture for illuminating any interior.

WHAT IS THE BRASCOLITE ?

A fixture—not a new kind of lamp, but a fixture designed to give a combination of diffused and reflected light—diffusion from the bowl and reflection from the depolished white reflecting plane. The light given is shadowless, white, uniform and soft, and photometric tests prove that the Brascolite system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

Note particularly this feature—that the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane

Adaptable to any height ceiling—no assembling, wiring or trimming to bother with—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up with the house wiring.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT and EXPORT CO.

28 Nanking Road.

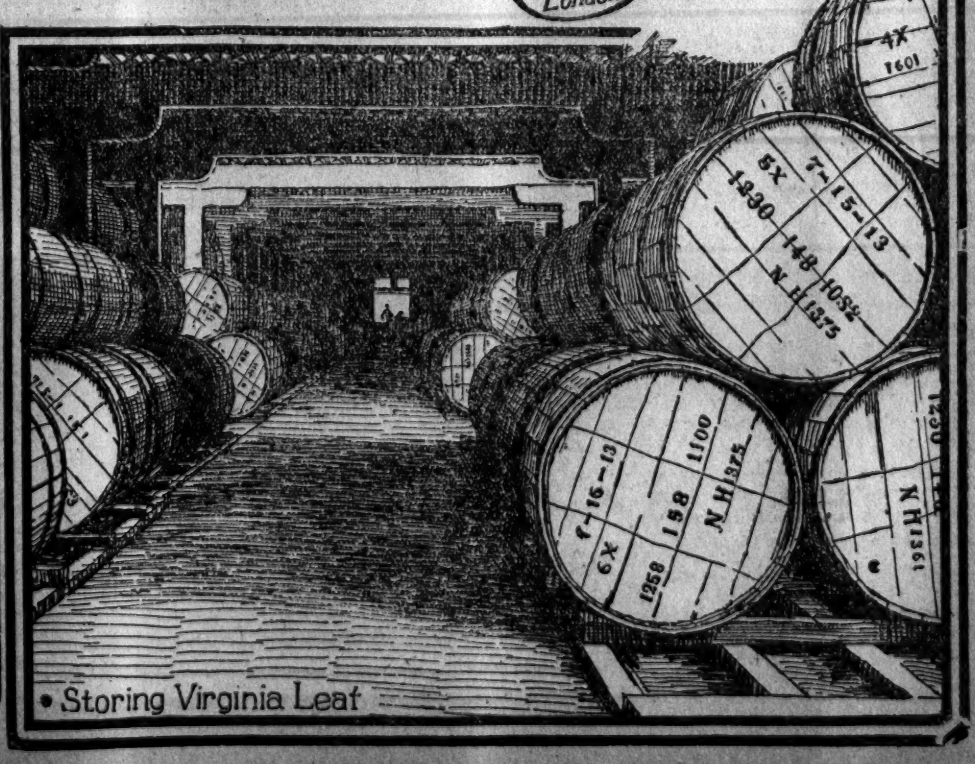
"Gold Band" CIGARETTES

Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

— REASON TWO —

The Virginia Leaf is received into our immense store houses where it is kept until thoroughly seasoned

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London



night bombardment, attacked west and south of Thiaumont Work. Our curtain and machine-gun fire shattered all their attempts.

Some small parties of the enemy reached our trenches, but were driven out by an immediate counter-attack. A bombing attack by twilight enabled the French to progress south of Thiaumont.

The Germans simultaneously attacked on the front Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois. They gained a footing at Le Chenois, but were immediately ejected. Everywhere else, the German attacks were repulsed, with very heavy losses.

Very Fierce Fighting

London, August 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that it was a grilling hot day when the British and French forces again advanced. The fighting was very fierce. The Germans were in great strength east of Trones Wood, where they had massed their picked troops, who were prepared to fight to the death. They lost very terribly from our hurricane cannonade.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon that the general situation is unchanged. North of Bazentin-le-Petit, we repulsed a hostile attack. Heavy mutual artillery actions proceeded the whole night long.

General Haig reported this evening that there has been no change in the situation.

Fighting at Canton Has Now Ceased

(Continued from Page 1)

present conflict is causing many factories and workshops to suspend operation, while the stopping of the river and railroad traffic and the military operations around the more important towns and cities is damaging not only the present but future trade.

In Canton City today, for instance, all the big firms had to close their doors to wait for the settlement of the conflict and to prevent looting by removing goods to places of safety. Laborers are being discharged for the time being. Many workmen depend on their daily wages for support and the presence of the large number of unemployed is considered a danger to the peace of the city.

$2,000,000 More in Paper

The republicans have intimated that they will not recognise the $2,000,000 worth of paper money Lung is issuing, while the people do not know what to do. Lung has decided to force the use of these notes on the inhabitants of Canton, threatening to shoot those rejecting same and paying the soldiers and police with them. These men, always armed nowadays, will compel the shops to accept them for payment of goods purchased. The notes will be redeemable after three months and taken in altogether after six months, the government promising public lands and surplus of salt revenue for security, allowing $100,000 in cash to exchange small denominations to help the market and the poorer class of citizens who cannot easily accept the notes which are in the denomination of one and five dollars. According to another report still unconfirmed, the Central Government has sanctioned Lung Chi-kwang to borrow $2,000,000 from foreign banks; but the republicans at Kwangtung have already announced that no such loan will be recognized by future administrations.

It is not believed that Lung will hold out much longer. The aid promised by the Central Government has not yet come, while the leading officers both military and civil are asking permission to resign owing to inability to meet their financial obligations.

Operations around Canton the last two days were favorable to the troops of Lung as the attempts of Li Lieh-chun's army to attack the White Cloud Mountain failed. From White Cloud Mountain it is easy to attack the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, the headquarters of Lung. The arsenal at Shekchen captured by Li Lieh-chun two days ago was retaken by Lung's troops yesterday, the enemy damaging the arsenal building while Lung's men removed most of the machinery at the first retreat.

Council Decide Upon Japanese Police Branch

Doubling of Nipponese Population in Six Years Results In Addition to Force

A Japanese branch of the police force has been decided by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The decision was reached by the council following representations made by the Japanese Residents' Corporation concerning the increase in the Japanese population, which, it is estimated, has doubled since 1910. The Gazette says:

"The number of foreign constables for which the Budget for the year 1914 provided was 105, but owing to the depletion due to war service, and the difficulty in obtaining new recruits, the number for which the Budget for the current year provides is 68, and their actual strength at the end of the half-year was 42. Some endeavors have been made in the direction of gradual proportionate increase of the Chinese Branch, but no extensive application of this method of supplying the needs in question is considered to be satisfactory.

"There is thus a prospect that the total appropriations for which authority is given in the current year's Budget will be considerably underspent. To fill the vacancies, it has been ascertained, by the good offices of H.I.J.M. Consul-General, that Japanese recruits of suitable capabilities could be obtained to the number of about 30 in the first place, and arrangements for their engagement and arrival in the Autumn have been authorized accordingly."

Berlin Accuses Foes Of Having Territorial Gain as Only Desire

Notes Economic Conference As Proof; German Confidence Is Still Unshaken

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—New York, July 31.—The German Foreign Office has issued a review of the political events during the second year of the war. In the case of Russia, France and Italy, the Allies' policies are branded as aiming at territorial gains and generally as aiming at the destruction of Germany in military and economic relations.

The review says: "They do not want Germany to become great and strong, because other Powers wish to be the economic masters of the world. The desire of territorial and economic aggrandisement united Germany's foes in a war of destruction against us.

"The second year of the war has brought these true aims into a clearer light. In Russia, this is openly admitted, she having an understanding with Britain and wanting Constantinople as their war-goal. In France, there is a mad war-cry for Alsace-Lorraine. In Britain, too, the mask has been dropped and it is openly admitted that Belgium was only a pretext to justify Britain's participation in the war, which was undertaken only from interest.

"Germany must be destroyed. Never must Germany raise her head again economically or militarily. In this way is the true goal of our enemies more clearly enunciated during the second year of the war."

The statement continues: "It is not enough that the world must be shaken by this protracted and bloody war. The world must not even thereafter enjoy settled peace, if the will of the Entente Powers prevails. For the decisions of the economic conference do not signify economic peace, but permanent economic warfare, which never will permit the world to come to rest upon peaceful competition."

The statement says the second year of war has shown the Allies as disturbers of the peace and as followers of the principle that might is right, by reckless abandonment of the fundamental principles of the law of neutral rights.

"One observes in the second year of the war increasing violations of the rights of neutrals in the interests of Britain and her allies. These violations will also continue during the third year and will even increase unless all signs prove false."

Germany's ultimate goal is said to be the freedom of the seas, Germany's sea power being a counterweight to Britain's arbitrary domination of the seas, which will be to the advantage of the whole world. Germany proved last year, by relinquishing her most effective submarine weapon, her desire, as far as possible, to avoid violating just rights of neutrals, although compelled to wage a life and death struggle.

Pointing to her firm union with her allies, the statement concludes that, building upon what she has already achieved, Germany treads the threshold of the third year with unshaken confidence.

The Norfolk Federal Court has decided the proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the British owners and against the German prize crew. The court held that Germany lost her legal claim to the Appam as a prize of war when a prize crew brought the Appam to neutral American waters with the intention of laying her up indefinitely. Appeal against this decision is expected.

Hans Erich Benedix, a journalist, who has been writing for American papers, died on July 29, after a long illness acquired in an English concentration camp.

Shipping Bulletins

The first oil driven vessel to enter Shanghai under the British flag is the Glengyle, of the well known Glen Line. The vessel is lying at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. At first glance, she seems rather strange owing to the fact that there is an entire absence of anything resembling a funnel. In place of a funnel is a ventilating shaft running down to the motor room. The ship is built throughout of iron, with three decks and takes the place of the s.s. Glengyle, which was torpedoed in January last off Malta.

She was built for the Leyland Line and the name Bostonian is still visible on the bows, her new name being painted in white across the bridge. On boarding the boat one is struck by the large amount of deck space and the large, electrically-driven winches, which are capable of dealing with cargo in a very expeditious manner and with greater ease than is possible to ordinary steam driven winches. In the forepart of the vessel there is a winch capable of raising 35 tons.

The accommodation for the crew and officers is in every way excellent and there are some well appointed state rooms for passengers, which compare favorably with those on some of the larger vessels which enter the harbor. The engine room is fitted with Diesel engines, driven by oil, which is carried as ballast and thus the coaling nuisance is obviated. Sufficient fuel can be carried for the run from London to Shanghai via Suez and later improvements will enable a still further supply of oil to be carried.

The motor room itself is comparatively cool, and there are no moving masses of machinery to be seen. An indicator fixed on the bridge enables the officer on watch to tell how many revolutions per minute are being made. All the lighting arrangements are electrical. The steering is on the Telemoto system and is operated from the wheel house on the bridge deck. The vessel is 430 feet long and has a deadweight of 9,000 tons. She is leaving for a voyage to Vladivostock and Japan today at noon, and is the first of the three oil driven ships of the Glen Line to visit Shanghai. The others doubtless will follow in due course. They are the Glenlogan and the Glenartney. The Glengyle left London on May 21, and came to Shanghai via Genoa and Suez. She has a speed of 11½ knots.

* * *

We understand that the T. K. K. has decided to place the s.s. Siberia and Korea, both of which have recently been purchased by the company from the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., on the Hongkong to San Francisco regular run on the following schedule:—s.s. Siberia Maru: Lv. Nagasaki on September 11: Lv. Kobe on September 13: Lv. Yokohama for Hongkong on the following 16th. s.s. Korea Maru: Lv. Nagasaki on October 1, Lv. Kobe on the 4th, Lv. Yokohama for San Francisco on the 7th.

* * *

Notice is given that on the approach of a typhoon which threatens bad weather at Shanghai, when small craft should seek shelter on the Pootung side of the river above Pootung point, a gun will be fired from the Customs Pootung Yard, and a ball hoisted to the truck of the mast on the Pootung Signal Tower. The ball will remain hoisted until the weather moderates.

* * *

The Japan Times says that it is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided, in compliance with the request of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and the exporters' associations in Yokohama and Kobe, to renew the service to Marseilles in the early part of next month. The regular liners will be despatched to the French port, however, and only some of the extra liners operated on the European route will call at Marseilles en route to London via Cape Town. The first liner to sail under the new arrangement is the Toba Maru, which will be equipped for the ocean service shortly at the Kawasaki Dockyard Company's plant at Kobe. She will start on her maiden voyage in the early part of next month from Kobe. She will be followed, it is reported, by the Kawachi Maru, which is scheduled to weigh anchor at Kobe in the early part of October.

NEW JAPAN CONSULATES

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports the following despatch: Tokio, August 1.—As the result of the Sino-Japanese compact, new Consulates will be established in various parts of Manchuria and Mongolia soon. The following appointments were gazetted on August 1:—Consul Heikichi Yamazaki at Chifeng. Vice-Consul Seigo Sasuki at the branch office at Nungan of the Consulate at Changchun. Vice-Consul Kiyotane Iwamura at the branch office at Tsengchiatang of the Consulate-General at Mukden.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as when the first sign of any irregularity of the System is timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

WILHELMINA CUT IN TWO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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HIRING RATE REDUCED
at
THE
Central Garage Co., Limited
Cars $4.00 per hour
Open day and night
'Phone 3809—(3 lines)
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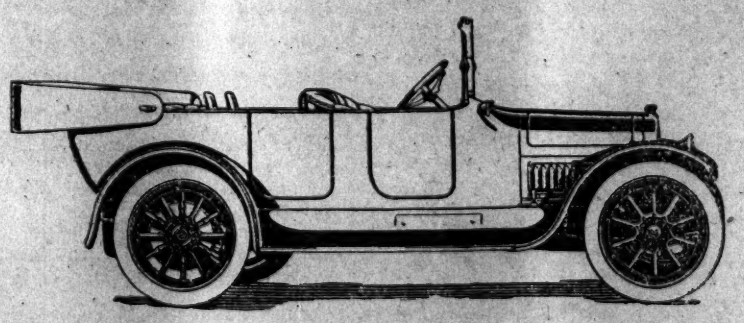

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Deutschland At Baltimore In Driving Rain And Lightning

Writer Tells of Big German Undersea Boat on Arrival At American Port

Baltimore, July 9.—In a driving rain and between vivid flashes of lightning the German merchant super-submarine Deutschland came to anchor off Quarantine here at 10.15 o'clock tonight, bringing a cargo of dyestuffs.

The arrival of the Deutschland was as dramatic as her trail blazing dash across the Atlantic. Convoyed by the tug Thomas F. Timmons, the submarine made her way up Chesapeake bay under her own power.

Long expected, ridiculed, fabulous as the sea serpent or the Flying Dutchman, the Deutschland became a reality to the watchers off Cape Henry at exactly 1.20 o'clock this morning. She slowly made her way up Chesapeake bay through a network of inquisitive ships and dropped her mudhook off Quarantine. She is ready to go through the masses of red tape of the quarantine and customs officials and proceed to her dock and pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company at Locust Point, where she will discharge cargo.

Largest Undersea Boat Afloat

She is the largest submarine afloat. The largest German war models are less than 300 feet long. But this submarine of commerce is 315 feet long, exactly one-third the length of the largest merchant vessels afloat —the Vaterland and the Imperator.

The boat carries no passengers. Her cargo consists entirely of dyestuffs —a thousand tons of them. This keeps her very low in the water when riding on the surface. Her draft when she was sighted was seventeen feet and it was largely because of her depth that she did not try to come nearer land when submerged.

She is commanded by Captain Kairig and has a crew of twenty-nine men. Both captain and crew are drawn from the German merchant fleet and not from the navy. The craft is unarmed and is being treated by the United States officials like any other merchant ship.

Chased Thirty Hours by Enemy

It is said that she submerged whenever she saw any vassel on the chance that it might be a warship. The English Government was not among those who regarded the trans-Atlantic submersible as a joke and the reports is that the Deutschland was chased for thirty hours by English and French warships. She submerged and eluded them, by traveling out of her course 800 miles.

Because she was forced to make this detour she has the record for submarine distance travel. The longest trip previously made by any submarine was the 3,500 miles from Kiel to Constantinople made by the U boat that sank the British battleship Majestic. It is said that the Deutschland traveled 4,100 miles, 1,800 of this being under water.

She ran through the North Sea submerged practically all the time. She was forced to submerge again for a time when she got two-thirds of the way across, when she sighted a Dutch merchant vessel in her path.

Submerges to Dodge Foes

Some 600 miles off the Virginia coast she was frightened out to sea again for a distance of some 200 miles by enemy warships. But on her return she was able to come to the surface a hundred miles from land and was not forced to submerge again.

The Deutschland was met off Cape Henry by the tug Thomas F. Timmons of the Eastern Forwarding Company. She had been waiting at the capes for the past eleven days. And a couple of days ago Captain F. Hinsch, the marine superintendent of the 'Ocean Transportation Company," as the new merchant submarine line is called, went on board the Timmons. He is now directing the piloting of the Deutschland up the bay.

"We have proved," he told members of the Virginia Pilots' Association, "that the English blockade amounts to nothing. There will be more submarines from Germany. They will be making regular trips just like the big liners from England in a few weeks. We will have them coming in at New York and other American ports.

"This boat is in excellent condition. She had only two mishaps and these delayed her but slightly. She had trouble with her motors and her under water lights, but she carried extra supplies and the trouble was quickly repaired."

Hostile Inspection by U.S. Denied

When I asked about the story that United States revenue cutters had hurried out to meet the Deutschland, with hostile or suspicious intent, I was assured that it was absolutely false.

"I'll tell you how that story arose," said Fesmire. "The Mexican ship Fronteria was hanging around the Capes, acting suspiciously. The United States revenue cutter Apache came out to see what she was doing. In view of the present state of affairs between Mexico and the United States the Apache decided to convoy the Fronteria outside the three-mile limit. They passed close to us. And after they had got three miles out the Apache hung there, watching the sight."

One of the most conspicuous things about the Deutschland is her name printed in big gold letters about a foot high, in the form of an arc around the anchor chocks. Her periscope was drawn well inside long before she sighted land. But her mast for lights, which she carries just behind the superstructure, sticks up some fifteen feet above the level of the water.

Description of the Deutschland

She has a hand rail some two and a half to three feet high above the deck for the protection of the crew. This rail, the like of which was never seen on a war submarine, runs clean around her. Her deckhouse, too, does not remind you so much of the deckhouse of the Monitor of Civil War fame as in the case with the German war submarines. It is more like the bridge of an ocean liner.

From the superstructure to the bow—a distance of about 150 feet—the deck slopes down sharply. The bow itself is very sharp. The slope of the deck toward the stern is much more gentle. She has a speed of 12 knots, and, heavily laden as she is with her 1,000-ton cargo, she made the trip in sixteen days, having left her German port on June 23.

The most interesting part of the boat is the periscope. When it is raised from its top down to the top of the conning tower is a distance of some twenty feet. That is the distance this new and defenseless type of submarine can duck under water to avoid its enemies without going totally blind.

Conning Tower Holy of Holies

The "receiving end" of the periscope is in the conning tower, which looks very small from the outside, but once you are inside it seems to be large enough to hold five men. The eyepieces themselves, projecting dark and gleaming from the spotlessly white cylinder, look like guns trained on you to keep you out of this holy of holies of the submarine. Close to each of them is the electric motor used to revolve it—for flimsy as a periscope seems to the eye, it is heavy enough, they tell, me, and tightly fastened so as to took unflinchingly in the desired direction.

The room below the conning tower —the navigating room—is quite as full of a wilderness of complicated apparatus as that in the ordinary German U boat—except for one thing. The "nest" is lacking. The "nest" is the cradle in which the torpedoes sweetly repose while waiting to be rudely awakened and sent spinning on their deadly errand.

This room is where the steering is done when the submarine is running submerged. The room back of the engine-room is larger and more complicated. Here are two rows of the famous Diesel engines, which run the submarine on the surface.

Engines Run on Cheap Oil

"It is due to these engines that there is so much profit in each trip of a merchant submarine," I was told. "If we had to use petrol (gasoline) with the present scarcity of that product in Germany, each trip would come very high, but the only fuel necessary for these motors is the heavy oil which is a by-product of the works where we manufacture coal gas and of our oil refineries."

The most distinctive feature about the boat is the absence of torpedo tubes. The modern type of armed German submarine has torpedo tubes not only near the bow, but also in the more recent models at the stern and at the bridge. These are completely absent from this merchant submarine, making clear its owners' contention that it is a bona fide merchant ship and not merely a warship temporarily converted to use as a carrier. Nor do you stub your toe on the ugly little hummock on deck which marks the place where the disappearing gun of the old-fashioned type of German naval submarine is concealed or, to be accurate, protected, for the hummock prevented any real concealment.

The more modern German submarines are provided with three and a half inch guns, such as the German destroyers use, and these are kept well under cover below hatches that are flush with the deck. But this boat has no such gun, nor any ram on which it could be raised to position, or any compressed air apparatus that could do the work of raising.

In the interior you also miss all the mechanism and tackle used for firing torpedoes, the breech blocks for loading, the reservoirs of compressed air, which give the torpedoes their send off and the valves and wheels which control them.

Gun Space is Given to Cargo

You also look in vain for the magazine with reserve supplies of torpedoes. The most recent type of submarine they had when I felt Germany a few months ago was able to carry twenty reserve torpedoes without too much difficulty. But here the spaces that would have been occupied by those swift and fatal mechanical fishes with their deadly cargo of tri-nitrol-toluene—affectionately known as "T. N. T."—are filled with dyes to gladden the hearts of those who promenade Fifth Avenue and put back into American life the color of which the war has robbed it.

The men who serve under this modern discoverer of America, Captain Kairig, did not mutiny as those others did four centuries ago.

Yet in some ways they had a more trying time than their forerunners of the days before Diesel engines were invented. Lack of space was the chief inconvenience. Every available nook and corner had to be used for the cargo. But this was largely offset by the fact that the boat ran above water much of the way. And even under water they did not suffer from that worst inconvenience of a submarine crew—bad air.

Air Supply Is Wonderful Point

According to those interested in the project, particular efforts were made in the construction of these merchant boats to insure the very best possible air supply. A stay of two full days beneath the surface does not inconvenience the lungs or heart of the crew in the slightest. Germany's chemists have been called upon to do anything and everything in this war—from supplying substitutes for dynamite to supplying substitutes for bread.

The builders of the trans-Atlantic submarine asked them for a substitute for air. And they supplied it —that is to say, they showed how the used up oxygen in the air can be restored by means of chemicals.

And as to the hot, fetid air which the engine-room carries down with it when the boat dives below the surface —this is led out through pipes, put through a cooling, purifying process and led back again "as good as new."

No Worry on Food Question

The food question gave the men even less worry than the matter of air. Because of the British blockade, all Germany today is living on food that comes out of tubes and cans, food which is nearly the real things, but not quite. And these men, the first merchants seamen to break that blockade in this new way, were quite willing to live on the same sort of thing. Water had to be drunk a little sparingly since there was no apparatus on board for distilling fresh water from salt water, but there was plenty of hot food. And the men's minds were set at rest by the knowledge that there was enough food to last them some three months—and then enough more among the "emergency rations" to last them a good while longer.

But they are not the worrying kind, these sailors under the sea. When you point to the little "rescue kits" which are allotted to each of them and ask them how they would feel if they had to use them—they merely smile at you—a little grimly.

Crew Not Given to Conversation

They are not much given to conversation. They act as though in those hours of danger and excitement, and particularly in those hours when they lay stationary under the water in a perfect silence, they had learned some new wisdom not accessible to those who live under the blue dome of the sky rather than under the corrugated green roof of the sea. That silence, as they all agree, is a stranged and weird thing. It is as if time had stopped and the world had stopped and they working out an infinite penance in a private and particular purgatory all their own.

Had their purgatory suddenly been turned into a hell of terror by a sudden inrush of water from a leak, or a tearing of the hull, they were all ready to make a dash for their emergency kits. put them on the way you do a coat and fasten a respirator —a fairly complicated apparatus, which is connected with a breathing bag carried on the back—over the month and nose. If you succeed in getting out the buoyancy of the swimming coat carries you to the surface and you are able to take off the mouth and nosepiece and breathe the fresh salt air of the sea and shout for help, if help is within hailing distance.

Kaiser's Grandson Army Officer at 10

PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, via London, July 6.—According to a traditicnal custom of the Hohenzollern house Prince William, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William and heir presumptive was enrolled in the army on July 4, his tenth birthday. He was appointed a Lieutenant of the First Guard Infantry.

The Prince like his great-great grandfather, Emperor William I., who became a Lieutenant in 1807, begins his military career in the midst of a great war. Prince William also was given an honorary command with the Second Guard Landwehr-Regiment.

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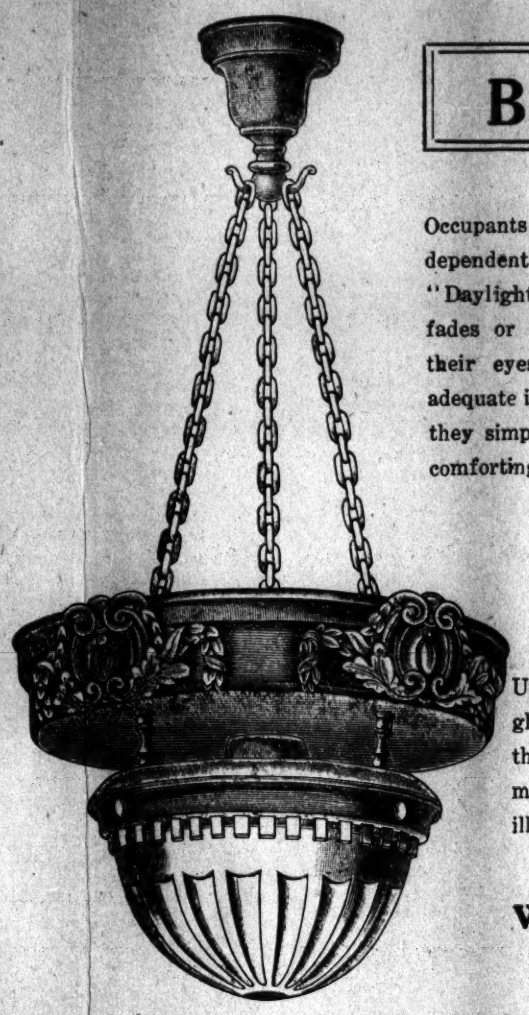

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News and Views in the World of Books

New Tchekoff And Strindberg Translations

Plays. By Anton Tchekoff. Second Series. (Duckworth. 6s.)

Plays. By August Strindberg. Fourth Series. (Duckworth, 5s. net.)

This second volume of plays by Tchekoff completes the English edition of his dramatic works. The first volume, containing Uncle Vanya, The Sea-Gull, and two other plays, translated by Marian Fell was issued some four years ago. The translator of the present volume is Mr. Julius West, who has done his work on the whole admirably; and it contains The Cherry Orchard, another long play, The Three Sisters, and a number of short pieces. Of The Cherry Orchard there is no call to say much now. George Calderon's translation and performances of the play on the stage have made it pretty familiar to English people. The Three Sisters has not been acted in England, nor, we believe, previously translated into English; and it is good to have it. It is less beautiful, perhaps, than The Sea-Gull or The Cherry Orchard—less profound and poetic than the former, a little meaner and dimmer in tone than the latter. But it is true Tchekoff. So far as the action goes, the secret of it is, as in The Cherry Orchard, inaction. As Mr. West remarks, Tchekoff is the dramatist of inaction.

"In a provincial town there are three sisters. They are not content to spread the light of their own education and culture through the petty society of the place. They are merely unhappy and bored. They want to go away and live in Moscow; or, rather, they think they want to go away and live in Moscow. But they make no effort to gain their end. They stay at home, constantly offended by their vulgar sister-in-law, robbed by their feeble-willed brother; and as act after act passes, bringing its little varieties of pale friendship and half-hearted love-affair, they grow slowly more and more miserable. Then comes the greatest blow of all. Even the regiment of soldiers that was quartered in the town is sent elsewhere. Henceforth there will be no soldiers. And Tchekoff, drawing his reader slowly, with his characteristic profusion of little intimate touches, deeper and deeper into the natures and feelings of his characters, leaves him sharing beyond expectation in the desolate vacuity of the life that is to follow without even the soldiers. It is touching. The girls are not brave, nor sensible, nor strong; but they are real. The whole set of people is real; we have lived with them a long time, and we are sorry for them.

The six other plays in the volume are all short. Among them is an early work. On the High Road, which contains, as Mr. West points out, Tchekoff's method in embryo, though its setting—an inn on a main road—and its characters—mainly poor and evil—are not those which he chose for his best work. There is more desire and activity in these people than in Tchekoff's most characteristic plays; but, here as elsewhere, futility is the main theme. In that inn on the main road, as in the world outside, things are to go on just as before. Indeed, in spite of all that Vershinin, the idealist, has to say in *The Three Sisters*, the study of the plays in this volume will make readers only more chary of following Calderon into any belief that Tchekoff has faith in "progress." As dramatist, at any rate, he has none. He is concerned only with life as it is, the aspirations of man being no more to him than man's follies—merely another point of light which a skilful brush can effectively place in a vibrating picture. But some of these shorter plays, *The Wedding, The Proposal, A Tragedian in Spite of Himself*, show that Tchekoff had a sharper wit and a merrier humor to indulge at the expense of the vulgar and the foolish than he uses in his longer plays. He is not a profound thinker, a great tragedian, or a mighty poet; he is an individual and attractive dramatist, and a craftsman whose skill is an inexhaustible delight.

There could scarcely be a stronger contrast with him than Strindberg, raging, struggling, infuriate Strindberg. One of the Russian's greatest charms is his precise knowledge of his own genius and his entire lack of pretentiousness and revealed effort. The Swede was constantly struggling to do what he could not do. Yet this fourth volume of Mr. Edwin Bjorkman's translation of Strindberg's plays shows him at his pleasantest and sanest. If the short play, *The First Warning*, has a smack about it of that painful work, "A Fool's Confession," it is more humorous and more genial; and *Gustacus Vasa* is a fine historical play, full of character and atmosphere. *The Spook Sonata* must be excepted from any statement about pleasantness and saneness. It is as horrible as anything that Strindberg ever wrote; a mad muddle of unpleasant people and petty grievances about life and hints of the supernatural, the moral of it all being that no one is what he seems, that all human nature is corrupt, deceitful, miserable, and evil.

However, *The Bridal Crown*, on the other hand, is a play with much beauty and emotion about it. It is a tragedy of peasant life in Dalecarlia. In order to win the right to wear the crown, the sign of virginity, at her wedding, Kersti drowned the child which she had previously borne to Mats; and then found herself subject not only to the law of the land, but to supernatural powers—figures of old Dalecarlian mythology which Strindberg uses with much romantic power. The play is full of folk-lore and local custom; and the tunes of the calls and rhymes are printed at the end of the volume. It is finely stragic, too, and too great in conception to give room for Strindberg's rages and meanness. And Strindberg at his best has so powerful and poetic a genius that to find him at his best is a great pleasure.

HAPPY VALLEY

Happy Valley. By Anne Shannon Monroe. Illustrated by J. Allen St. John. Chicago: A. C. Mclurg and Co. $1.30. (Gold).

This is a story of the homesteaders in Oregon, and brings out the heroism of the pioneers who start the tiny settlements that—in their own lifetime—grow into bustling towns. Severe are the privations these hardy people have to endure before their dreams come true.

The book is written in the first person, giving the viewpoint of Billy Brent, a youth of aristocratic but unhappy forbears. Alcoholism is the family curse, but Billy's redemption is achieved through the healthy, hard work in Happy Valley. Old Man Clark and Susie personify the spirit that has made the West enviable in its enterprise. Bullpit is a type that unfortunately abounds in all parts of the country, as well as in fiction; he is "the villain of the piece." But John Regan—big, splendid man, a sort of elder brother to all the settlers—is rare. Never thinking of himself, but believing first and foremost in the future of the country, although beset by tremendous odds, he manages to bring the railroad to Happy Valley, with which achievement the book ends. Susie is a charming heroine, equal to all emergencies and thoroughly feminine; we know that Billy will be safe in her hands. 'Lizbeth is also delightful, and her final happiness and triumph over her inheritance is gratifying to the reader. There are several interesting minor characters—Mother Lattig, who cooks such delicious sounding Hungarian dishes, the Book-farmer, who farms "according to Bledstoe," and many others.

A SCOT'S PROGRESS

In the main Guy Fleming's The Play-acting Woman (Longmans, Green and Company) is the biography of a Scottish youth who works his way up from the gutter to a university education and bar. Amid all temptations his native canniness never forsakes him; it helps him out of the scrapes he gets into, and when it is shown unobtrusively at critical moments it gives him a peculiar charm. Apart from this he is inspired with a boyish adoration for an actress much older than he is who happens to be in his village and likes him. He sees her only at rare intervals in after life, but always worships her, while she loves him, but keeps it to herself. She too was a child of the gutter, snatched from it by her genius and guarded by a romantic Scottish spinster. Some part of the story is told by sharp tongued village gossips, some by the dwellers in a slum, and these are the most natural and artistic portions of the book. The author brings in death rather recklessly; he cuts short with it a young girl's romance, a fine piece of forcible writing; he removes the hero's closest friend arbitrarily; he employs it to give a proper ending to his story. His characters are clear cut and attractive, he has a strong sense of dramatic situation and his story is powerful. It is weakened by his following the prevailing fashion in making it biographical.

YOUNG PRETENDER'S DAYS

It is a fine tale of adventure that John Foster tells in The Bright Eyes of Danger (W. and R. Chambers; J. B. Lippincott Company) in spite of its threatening to be a historical novel. The boyish hero sets out for Edinburgh in the '45 and gets there while Charles Edward is upsetting things. The author cannot refrain from describing conditions and some noted people and from making too much use of the Young Chevalier, but he soon gets his hero entangled in such dangerous and exciting adventures, in order to save and win a fair damsel and to rescue a stolen treasure from a determined villain, that the fate of Scotland and of the Stuarts seems of slight consequence. The young man has a decidedly strenuous existence for a few weeks, even cutting his honeymoon very short, but the adventure seems to be worth it. We care less for his scruples regarding his duty, and the final encounter with the defeated Pretender with its ultimate consequences seems needless. The spirit of adventure would have been enough to send him wandering again without an oversensitive conscience. It is a thoroughly enjoyable tale.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH

The beginning of Elizabeth Bisland's The Case of John Smith (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is hopeful. A poor, overworked clerk gets the idea that heaven and hell are here on earth and depends on the way we look at things. He is helped by a spirit in the form of a woman who gives him some sensible views about our slavery to senseless conventions and prejudices, and interest is aroused on how these views will react on the life of the clerk and his family. The spirit, however, becomes didactic and eloquent, her audience is enlarged and she brings in evolution and the history of religions and of mankind to prove her thesis. She seems to have a bias in favor of Christian Science. It is a brilliant plea that may shock some people and that will seem needless to some philosophic minds. As it progresses the story form dwindles away.

NARCISSUS

Viola Meynell's "Narcissus" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is a story of close realism. We have thorough pictures of the widowed Mrs. Carmichael's two boys, Victor and Jimmy. Victor is to be found behaving obstreperously in an omnibus at page 14. He had to be dragged from his perch on the omnibus seat to make room for a mature passenger; it is well known how children love to kneel on the seat of a public vehicle and regard through the window the outside panorama. Victor resented the business of removal. He grasped rebelliously at strong stationary objects. The vanity of his recalcitrance affected him: "Oh, the futility and the hatred! His face was scarlet, his knees and feet tried to hurt his mother, but were too close to her to hurt her. He felt the merciless overpowering strength of her arm, her arm that was stronger than his whole being."

How did the rest of the omnibus take it They sided with the mother. Every intelligence present was against Victor. We are reminded of the present day insistence in English novels upon the word "of." Victor was strong, the mother's task was not easy, and we find it said of Mrs. Carmichael that "almost she gave up," and, more particularly, that "she was nervous of the scene." This is the regular English usage of today. It is almost inevitable. Does one in a modern English novel encounter a venerable apparition? One does, and the reader is informed that one is frightened "of" the spectre of his grandmother. Here now is Mrs. Carmichael nervous "of" the scene when little Victor kicked and scratched and grew red in the face. How can such things be done by the original custodians of a noble language?

Occasionally Mrs. Carmichael took the boys from Bristol to London to see the metropolitan sights. It provokes sadness to find Jimmy insisting that his mother in her accountings of places had mixed up Regent and Oxford streets. "As if I should stand there and tell you black was white for no reason whatever. Now be a good boy, Jimmy, and say you remember now that mother told you it was Regent street." But Jimmy kept up a firm stand against his mother. He kicked stones as he walked. He said nothing, and his silence was provoking .The story speaks of how his mother vainly talked to him "with her kind of soft, fluent, unwearied anger." Jimmy was still obdurate at supper time. He went to bed gloomily.

The teaching of the boys included a system of questions and answers. Perhaps Plato's dialogues were responsible for this matter. What is the difference between mode and substance? The reply to this is satisfactory. "If we reflect on a round piece of wax it is plain that wax is a thing which may subsist without the roundness." Of course. Who has not seen a cube of beeswax? Would Victor have another cup of tea? "No thanks," said Victor. Would Jimmy have another cup? "No, thanks," said Jimmy. The reader is made to feel that he knows the family intimately. He sees Victor and Jimmy under the illumination of detail.

The boys grow up. We have Victor in a studio in Chelsea. Imogen appears for us. Edie appears. "Oh, your poor hands," said Edie, touching them. "I'd have lit the fire if I had known you were cold like that." "Will you miss me?" asked Imogen. She asked it in a "still, frozen voice." Victor came in his automobile. He knelt and lighted the fire. He lighted the lamp. He was strong and protective. Imogen gave him back the diamond brooch. She had no appetite. "Oh, my little Imogen, keep up your heart," said he. There was trouble in which Jimmy was involved. It was hapiply obviated. And Imogen began to go like one who has heard from an urgent secret angel the annunciation, and who waits."

"But why Jimmy" That is a persistent inquiry in the last part of the story. There is much interest attaching to the complications and revelations in the tale.

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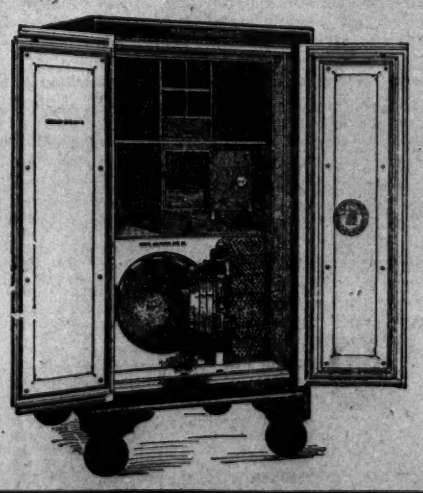

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SPORTS ◎ Latest News of Athletic World ◎ GOSSIP

13TH U.S. INFANTRY NINE TO PLAY GAMES IN CHINA

Contests with Some Japanese College Teams May Also Be Arranged By Manager

Manila, July 20.—For the second time since the curtain fell on the Army League race the 13th Infantry team, winners of the 1916 pennant, are preparing for a pleasure trip, this time their objective being China and Japan. Though nothing official has been announced by the team management, it is expected that practically the entire team will make the trip, which will probably last for four weeks. When the Army League clubs visited the Southern Islands several weeks ago only a few of the Infantrymen were able to take advantage of the privilege, due to lack of time for preparation or because some of the players had previously made the trip. However, because of the superior facilities offered on the China trip and because the itinerary, though tentative as yet, will probably include many points of interest in China and Japan, it is probable that the entire pennant winning club will be on board the transport which will carry the team to Chinwangtao at an early date.

Lieutenant Girard L. McEntee, 13th Infantry, piloted the team on the recent trip to southern ports, but it is expected that Captain Benjamin H. Pope, to whose splendid handling of the team during the past race most of the credit for the winning of the pennant is due, will "chaperon" the party through China and Japan.

In accordance with plans formulated some weeks since, games are expected to be played with some of the best college teams in the countries to be visited.

The exact date of the team's departure for China has not been announced, but according to several of the players it is confidently expected that the party will be assembled in Manila within a very few days. Owing to the fact that many of the members of the team are stationed at Batangas, it will necessarily require some days in order to perfect arrangements.

Big League Baseball

Standings July 14.

American League	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	46	32	590
Cleveland	44	34	564
Boston	43	34	558
Detroit	41	37	526
Chicago	40	36	526
Washington	39	38	506
St. Louis	35	43	449
Philadelphia	19	33	264

National League	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	43	28	606
Philadelphia	40	31	563
Boston	37	30	552
New York	35	35	500
Chicago	37	41	474
Pittsburg	34	38	472
St. Louis	35	43	449
Cincinnati	31	46	403

Coast League	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	50	40	556
San Francisco	52	46	531
Portland	42	37	532
Salt Lake	38	49	437
Oakland	35	63	357

BASEBALL TODAY

The Red Sox and the Blue Sox of the Baseball Club will play at the Race Course this afternoon. The game starts at 4.30 p.m. As the series now stands, the Blues have won three to the Reds' one.

Lawn Bowls

The results of the first round of the Lawn Bowls Club Captain's Cup competition are given below:

J. Frost walk over, W. J. Gande scratched.

J. T. Disselduff beat G. L. Campbell, 21-9.

A. Taylor walk over, J. Ross Young scratched.

J. C. Macdougall beat D. MacGregor, 22-8.

F. A. Sampson beat D. MacDonald, 21-18.

R. A. Lawson walk over, E. M. Foss scratched.

G. Lunlop beat J. Scotson, 21-19.

O. Crewe-Read walk over, F. B. Walker scratched.

J. Valentine walk over, E. Payne scratched.

G. H. Phillips beat W. Dutton, 21-7.

F. L. Marshall walk over, A. Samson scratched.

R. Simmons beat G. R. Wingrove, 21-4.

V. Grundy beat A. W. Starling, 21-13.

A. D. Bell beat F. Large, 21-7.

J. Quin beat S. Hammond, 21-6.

Dr. J. W. Ross walk over, W. J. Vine scratched.

J. J. Sheridan beat C. W. Marshall, 21-7.

A. Gray and J. P. Lowe to play.

C. M. Bain beat C. J. Head, 22-7.

D. M. Graham walk over, E. Wheen scratched.

Shanghai Scottish (S.V.C.) and the Lancastrians v. Rest of Club

This match will be played at 4 p.m. on Saturday and the teams will be:—

Rest of Club:

A. D. Bell, F. L. Marshall, E. C. Emmett and A. Samson.

O. Crewe-Read, W. Gater, C. E. Pearson and R. Simmons.

J. T. Disselduff, D. Mennie, E. Hunter and W. J. Vine.

L. Evans, C. W. Marshall, J. J. Sheridan and W. A. Ogden.

Scottish and Lancastrians:—

G. H. Phillips, R. R. Hynd, J. Quin and W. N. C. Allen.

G. L. Campbell, J. P. Lowe, V. Grundy and F. Large.

J. C. Macdougal, W. Dutton, F. B. Walker and D. M. Graham.

C. M. Bain, A. T. Wignall, A. G. Stephen and J. Frost.

In addition to the above, the following match will be played between Mr. G. R. Wingrove and Mr. H. Browett:

G. R. Wingrove (skip)	H. Browett (skip)
A. Samson	C. J. Head
E. Payne	A. G. Mossop
F. C. Banham	F. A. Sampson

Another rink will be made up, for which intending players are asked to send in their names to the Hon. Secretary.

Rink Championship

The following game in the second round of the Shanghai Rink Championship will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 p.m. on Saturday:—

H. B. Stewart (skip)	Albert Taylor (skip)
A. Gray	D. MacDonald
D. M. Graham	S. Hammond
J. C. Thomson	G. Dunlop

S.L.B.C. v. Yangtszepoo

This match will be played at Yangtszepoo at 4 p.m. next Sunday.

The following will represent the S.L.B.C.:—

O. Crewe-Read, A. Gray, J. J. Sheridan and W. N. C. Allen.

A. D. Bell, H. H. Fowler, F. Large and F. L. Marshall.

G. H. Phillips, C. M. Bain, R. Simmons and A. Taylor.

L. Evans, J. T. Disselduff, E. Hunter and G. Dunlop.

Cricket

A match between the Cricket Club seconds and the T.H.S. Old Boys will be played on the club grounds this afternoon and tomorrow. The game begins at 5.30 o'clock.

T.H.S. team:—F. W. Golding, C. A. Sullivan, A. R. Madar, J. V. Jensen, H. J. Ambrose, L. P. Quincey, A. Johansen, G. V. Jensen, F. Wittsack, A. Madar and A. J. Willis (Capt.)

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—D. Campbell, C. S. Cheetham, J. Cockin, P. T. Hollander, Geo. Howell, R. W. Johnston, A. R. Moores, F. H. Pentycross, G. C. Ross, J. Tippin and W. C. Foster (Capt.)

Reserve:—T. G. Smeaton.

S. V. C. Changes

The Municipal Gazette reports the following S. V. C. changes:—

Maxim Company.—The resignation of 2nd-Lieut. D. L. Ralph has been forwarded by the Commandant and accepted by the Council with regret.

Staff.—The commissions of Captains L. E. Canning and C. H. Godfrey are authorized for renewal.

SWIMMING

The bath building of the Shanghai Rowing Club was thronged with spectators last evening on the occasion of the Club's fifth mid-week aquatic carnival of the 1916 Series, a large proportion of those present being ladies.

Mr. A. G. Mossop officiated as starter, Messrs. D. H. Cooke and H. N. Olsen at handicappers and Mr. N. C. Brodie as judge.

The results of the evening's competitions were as follows:

2 Lengths Back Stroke (Handicap)

J. S. Agassiz, 1sec.	1
N. G. Beale, scratch	2
E. T. Nash, 1 sec.	3

F. S. Ward (1 sec.) who reached home first and E. G. Barrett (3 sec.) who got in third were disqualified. Time 68 secs.

Running Headers

H. N. Olsen	1
H. D. Rodger	2
N. C. Brodie	3

Also competed:—J. S. Agassiz, L. Bertes, E. A. Brodie, N. G. Beale and F. S. Ward.

Olsen and Rodger were handicapped ½ point per dive. The judge (D. H. Cooke) had no difficulty in coming to a decision.

Flying Squadron Team Race

The teams were:—"A"—E. A. Brodie, E. T. Nash, F. S. Ward, P. C. Mansfield, L.—P. O'Driscoll, N. C. Brodie.

"B"—H. D. Rodger, J. S. Agassiz, J. L. Cowan, N. G. Beale, E. G. Barrett, L. Bertes.

"A" team were victorious.

Water Polo

The Blue Team were:—P. C. Mansfield; N. G. Beale and J. S. Agassiz; R. W. MacCabe; H. D. Rodger, L. P. O'Driscoll and L. Bertes.

The Whites were:—E. G. Barnes; E. T. Nash and N. C. Brodie; D. H. Cooke; E. A. Brodie, F. S. Ward and H. N. Olsen.

E. A. Brodie drew first blood for Whites who were attacking the deep end goal. O'Driscoll equalised for Blues and Rodger put on two stingers before half-time, the score then being:—

Blues ..... 3 goals.
Whites ..... 1 goal.

On resuming play after the interval, Rodger was again in form and despite the magnificent defence of Barnes scored twice more, Agassiz also getting away with one. For Whites, through an error of Mansfield's, E. A. Brodie got a clear shot at an undefended goal and scored. Ward also scored, this being his initial point of the season, and the game ended thus:—

Blues ..... 6 goals
Whites ..... 3 goals.

Mr. A. G. Mossop made a popular referee and insisted on clean play throughout.

A committee meeting is to be held today at noon at the boathouse to arrange all details in connection with the Club's Annual Swimming Gala and Aquatic Sports.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, AT 77, HAS $800,000,000

Oil King Still Has Health And Yearly Income Of $60,000,000

New York, July 8.—John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world and one of the youngest old ones, is 77 years of age today. Mr. Rockefeller has his health and eight hundred million dollars. That's not far short of a billion bucks.

Dr. H.F. Biggar, Sr., Rockefeller's personal physician for 25 years, declares Rockefeller will live to be more than a hundred years old because he follows right rules of health. When Dr. Biggar took John D. to make him over the Oil King was going down grade fast. He had worn himself to shreds building up his enormous fortune. The doctor told him he must rest or he would die. Rockefeller has been resting ever since. He works, but just to suit himself.

In addition to having about $800,000,000 in his own right now, Rockefeller probably has given to his children and his charities and his colleges between two and three hundred million dollars. The realizable market value of his Standard Oil holdings alone recently was estimated at half a billion dollars.

It is estimated that Rockefeller's income is $60,000,000 a year, which is equivalent to $5,000,000 a month, $1,153,846.15 a week, $6,853.97 an honor, $140.40 a minute, $1.90 2-3 a second.

Rockefeller has accumulated this wealth since 1865, when he made his first $5,000. In 1875 he had $5,000,000. In 1885 he had $100,000,000. In 1900 he had $400,000,000. In 1905 he had $550,000,000.

Obituary

Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The death is announced of Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, G.C.B.

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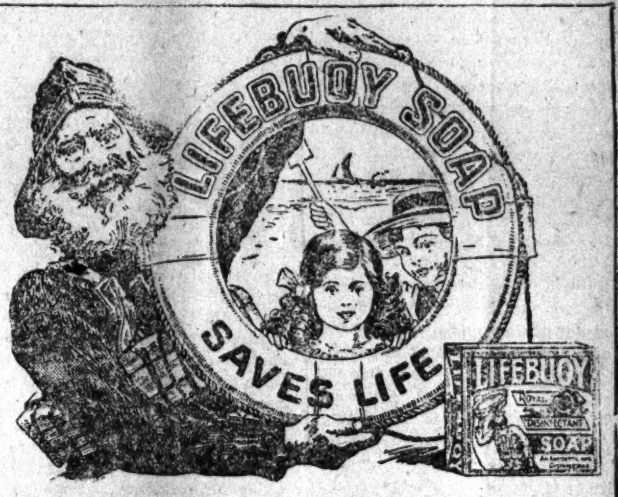

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WEATHER

Overcast and gloomy, damp weather, with variable and moderate breezes on our coasts.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 3, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Vanities of Martyrdom

(*New York Times*)

THE martyr is an irresistible person. You cannot let him alone. He demands to be persecuted. The only calamity that can befall him is not to be persecuted. To ignore him is to deprive him of his reason for existence. He has really a very beautiful time. The psycho-analysists hold clinics on his soul, and the psychiatrists on his mind. That is greatness already. The biologist attends to his past, the theologian to his future, and the State to his present. This is to be great, indeed. All the sentimental and romantic people in the world have a weakness for the martyr. Everybody treats him with some reverence. It is perhaps the instinctive reverence for human faith. If he has to be hanged, it is done not in anger but in sorrow. "What a pity!" say those who have sacrificed him to his faith. "He had the courage of what he believed. If only he had believed the right things!"

To all of them, for different reasons, to every one for some reason, the martyr is interesting. But to himself he is interesting for all reasons. He fascinates himself. There is no fact in the whole universe comparable to that of his presence in it. How flat and unexciting the universe would be to Sir Roger Casement unless it contained, first, the fact of Sir Roger's existence, and, second, the fame of his martyrdom! Forty-five million human beings into whose affairs he happened to be born may call it treason. That does not matter, really. They are wrong and he is right. Martyrs must be right.

"A coward," said one of Sir Roger's hasty confreres in martyrdom, "dies many times, but a brave man dies only once." Martyrs are always brave. They run headlong after death, but, alas, it sometimes escapes them. In Germany it was different. Among 65,000,000 who are under the delusion of race martyrdom a martyr who seeks only himself must not presume too far. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the violent Socialist member of the Reichstag, was tried for treasonable conduct. He had denounced the war, not only in the Reichstag, where it wouldn't have been minded so much, but in the streets; he had incited people to form mobs and behave in an unpatriotic manner; he had wildly accused the Government of scandalous things. And for all this he was sentenced to thirty months in jail. "The court," says the news despatch, "adopted the view that Dr. Liebknecht had been guided by political fanaticism and not by unpatriotic feeling." Therefore, the lowest possible penalty was imposed. Another count goes down against German military nature, namely, cruelty to martyrs. If only it were a dungeon, that would help, but Dr. Liebknecht will probably be sent to a highly sanitary place of detention, where his political fanaticism will be impotent until the war is over.

There is much to be said for martyrdom. There is almost nothing to be said for martyrolatry. It is merely maudlin. A lot of sympathy will be wasted on Sir Roger, much more on him than on Dr. Liebknecht, because Sir Roger will be hanged. But all the people living in the world could not provide among them such a quantity of deep, exquisite, and poignant sympathy as Sir Roger will ecstatically provide for himself. He will expand and dissolve in self-heroism. No British chronicle will be complete without him. They will make a ballad of him in Ireland.

But what has he done to be great? He was willing to throw away his life for a thing he believed. That is nothing. Thousands of men are throwing away their lives hourly in Europe, not as martyrs, but as soldiers.

If Sir Roger had lost his life fighting for England he would have been but a name on the roll of honor. He owes his eminence to the notoriety of his emotional aberration. Consciously, no doubt, he has worked heroically for the "liberation" of Ireland. Unconsciously he has attended to his own greatness; he has captured the bauble of martyrdom.

Dr. Liebknecht's fate is much less tragic. Not to have been taken seriously by the German Government seems almost an humiliation. Politically, however, his work has been rational and will ultimately bear fruit. His offense has been to tell people what they already knew at a time when they did not wish to hear it. Yet it is possible to imagine that his name will be honored in Germany, not as that of a martyr, but as that of a passionate rebel, unable to compromise even in war time with the curse of Prussian militarism.

Correspondence

Taxes in Kuling

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The committee appointed to consider taxation in Kuling agreed to recommend that for further needs of taxation the assessment should be on the land values. The funds from the first sales of lots were used properly in making roads and improvements and if all the increased values of lots since that time had been kept for the common needs of the community we should have had waterworks and many more and better public services than we have.

Mr. Berkin has made a very valuable investigation of the value of lots from prices of sales. I personally would recommend that the prices should be looked into by a committee, corrections made if necessary, and the levy for the future be on the value of the lots. I think we have something like 2% on the value of many of our lots. Let us begin by removing all taxes from houses and improvements and place them all on the lots. It would be foolish to do anything to equalize the taxes on houses. All taxes on houses should be done away with. We should not penalise the man who builds a house and makes it possible for residents to come. We should fine the man who holds lots idle and keeps people from the life and health giving air of this beautiful resort. Land rent or value is produced by the whole community, not by the individual and is the natural community fund for all public services.

Every building, road, bridge, school, park, garden, flower, tree, every new comer, even every baby born adds to the value of lots. A good or bad transportation service adds or detracts from the value of lots and should be paid for on land value taxes. Some will say here that the squeezing of the poor coolies, or, if you prefer to put it otherwise, the making of us all pay 1300 or more cash where the coolie only gets 1000, catches the renter or the occasional comer. I say, he is caught anyway. If he rents a house he pays ground rent in the house rental. If he boards he pays in his board bill. No-one who comes to Kuling can avoid paying tax. If we really think our present cumbersome system of taxes is a good thing let us add a few more and have a coffee tax, a tea tax, a sugar tax, a beer and whiskey tax. We might have a tax on all kinds of groceries, dry goods, shoes. We might try an import tax and not let anything come through the gap unless it paid 10%, 20%, 50%. Our council then would collect lots of money and become great financiers. We might try a stamp tax even though it is the destruction of monarchs and rulers. George the Third and our own Yuan Shih-k'ai might speak sadly on this point if we could communicate with them.

If we attempt to apply the land value tax there will be some kickers but the Christian religion is against them. It is clear that the Mosaic law is against our land system. The spirit of the New Testament is certainly against it. In the sixth chapter of Matthew, in discussing food and clothes, or, you might say political economy, Jesus says to consider the wild birds and wild flowers. God feeds them by a free environment, air, land, water. Every bird has a free place to live and pick. The only way to get that justice for man is to tax the holders of land only and they will hold the least they can get along with and let others have a chance to get a site.

The land of the U.S.A. is worth 100,000,000,000 dollars, the rental of this is at least $5,000,000,000 a year. Every man, woman or child added to the population in many of the cities increases the value of land $1,000. If the population were decreasing it is likely the land values would decrease as they now increase. Kuling if looked into would show similar results of increase or decrease of population. Let us be just to ourselves and take this value given by the community for community uses. It is not a new or unheard of thing. The garden cities of England, Letchworth, Sunlight, the Cadbury city and others have applied it successfully.

Yours truly,
W. E. Macklin.

League To Enforce Peace

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—If, eventually, the big nations of the world band themselves together in a league to enforce peace, or to prevent war, whichever they prefer to call it, and then the Powers in the association become equally divided on some vital question which arbitration fails to solve, but which it is essential should be solved, what would happen? Who then would stop war? We almost have such a case now. Saving only the United States, all the Powers that really count are at war and the way the fighting has gone shows that they are fairly evenly balanced. One might even say the United States is in it, for she is supplying the Allies with money and munitions.

Yours, &c.,
Human Nature.

What Does America Stand For?---Why Is She 'Preparing'?

America Is Arming That She May Lead a World League To Enforce World Peace

By A. G. Gardiner

A new aspect of the peace problem and a suggestive interpretation of the spirit behind the American cry for preparedness is offered in the article which is produced below from the London Daily News. America is preparing, in Mr. Gardiner's view, not merely for defense or aggression, but that she may take her place in a "League to Enforce Peace"—a league of nations which will offer the world a way out of war.

The present presidential election in the United States is the most momentous since Lincoln was chosen President nearly sixty years ago. So far as the world is concerned it is incomparably more momentous.

The choice of Lincoln decided the internal development of the country. It saved the unity of the American people. It saved the United States from being split up into separate nations that would have developed the antagonisms and rivalries that have been the affliction of Europe and have brought it at last to universal ruin. It kept triumphant the ideal that the fathers of the Great Republic had in view when they laid the foundations of a human society that should be free from the monarchies and tyrannies, the racial hates and the confused aims of the sad old world they or their fathers had left on the other side of the Atlantic. And, finally, although this was not apparent then, it opened up the far horizons of the earth to a new vision. It made the path broad and clear to the issue of today.

The Question

What is that issue? It is not between the social policies of Democrats and Republicans, or between this group of party "bosses" and that, or even between this candidate and that. It is something far more elemental than these things. It is to decide what America stands for in regard to the future of the world. And with that decision, not the interests of America alone, but the interests of Europe and the whole earth are bound up. When the old world emerges from its bath of blood, it will discover that the scales of the hemispheres have wonderfully changed—that the war has altered all our values, that the New World and the Old stand in a new relationship. It will look on all the ruin that surrounds it, and in that hour of terrible stock-taking it will ask one question: How can we save ourselves, our children, and posterity from the recurrence of this maniacal self-destruction?

We cannot save ourselves. Left to ourselves we shall pursue the old path to ruin. The devil's engine of secret diplomacy will start weaving its webs on a new pattern, the old ambitions will take new forms, the despots will rearrange their alliances, the armaments ring will resume its international operations, the Press will be its corrupt instrument, the Parliaments will be left to play at democracy, the Morning Post, Mr. Maxse, and Lord Northcliffe, the Reventlows and the Bernhardis will clear out the ashes of the fire that has devoured Europe and will heap up the fuel for a new sacrifice to the god they serve.

The Pit of the Past

No, we cannot get out of this pit ourselves. We are the victims of our past, and are carrying the burden of a thousand years. Europe's sons are dying in millions for an ancient tale of wrong, for things done long ago and crimes that are forgotten. We want to escape from this old tangle of circumstance, but we do not know how. We are like the wasps caught in the syrup of the jar. We see the light and the free air above and we know that we could reach it if we could once free our wings from the mire of death, but in our struggles we trample each other down and accomplish our mutual destruction.

The Old World cannot save itself alone. A century ago Canning uttered that great phrase about bringing in the New World to "redress the balance of the Old." Today that phrase has a significance beyond anything of which Canning dreamed. Then the young Republic saw itself a world apart and nursed the doctrine of isolation as its most precious heritage. It had escaped from the kings and feudalisms of Europe, and safe behind its three thousand miles of ocean it would preserve itself inviolate from the contaminations of the Old World. But the victories of the nineteenth century over matter have annihilated space and woven the world into a single piece and today the dream of isolation is over.

'Preparedness'

All through the United States the consciousness of this fact has aroused a feverish unrest. It is formulated comprehensively under the name of "Preparedness," and on the banner of every party that word is inscribed. Mr. Roosevelt thunders it; Judge Hughes echoes it; President Wilson marches at the head of a procession as its tributary. Everywhere there is eager heart-searching, anxious questioning. What is the American nation? Is there an American nation? What does it stand for? To what goal is it drifting? The lightnings from across the Atlantic have revealed its lack of national purpose, its vastness and its vulnerability and the perils of a constitution that has not accommodated itself to the needs of a changed world. It sees its authority challenged from within by a European people to whom it has given the shelter of its own freedom. It sees its rights challenged from without by the warring powers of that Europe from which it had believed itself to be divorced. It stands on the brink of the vortex, and any moment may be caught in the swirl of the waters.

The Awakening Giant

And out of the tumult of its agitation there has emerged this cry for "Preparedness," which means the power of action, and that other cry of "Americanism," by which is meant that the citizen of the United States, whether of German, or Irish, or British origin, must be loyal to the citizenship of the American nation. If we were not so preoccupied with the war this spectacle of the awakening of the Western giant would be felt to be a world-shaking portent. We should ask what was its meaning and seek to find what thought was in the mind of the giant and whether he was turning his face to the light or the darkness as he struggled to his feet. And even in the midst of our preoccupation we cannot afford to ignore this portent.

For he is a giant. The United States is the greatest potentiality on the earth. And we are too rich in experience today to ignore a potentiality because it has not been realised. We have seen our own nation, a nation as peaceful in its purposes as the United States, turn itself into a nation of armed men in a few months, and what England has done America can do. Do not let us forget that she fought the most stubborn war in history, and the most noble war—noble alike in its motives and in the grave and regretful spirit in which it was waged. Let us have done with the foolish sneers at America. Let us understand that in her the future has to reckon with the greatest Power on the face of the globe.

What is the Goal?

And what is to be the reckoning? What is the object with which the United States is adopting "Preparedness" as its watchword with a unanimity that is overwhelming the country like a tide? Does it mean that the awakening giant, having found that his isolation is over, is coming into the Old World system of competitive armaments as a challenger and a rival? Are the ideals of the founders of the Republic to surrender after all to the ancient ferocities and insanities of Europe? It is not enough answer to these questions by pointing to the asseverations of peaceful motives. We in the Old World have all got peaceful motives. When we arm ourselves to the teeth we always say that it is to preserve ourselves against war. And we always find in the end that we are the creatures of the machine that we have created. Can we be sure that the New World will have a happier experience than the Old?

If we are to know whether "Preparedness" means weal or woe to the world we must understand what is the underlying motive at work. Primarily, of course, it is the feeling of insecurity aroused by the frightful catastrophe that has befallen Europe. It is felt that that catastrophe may engulf America, if not today, then on some future day, if not from Europe, then from Asia, and that the peril must be provided against. But underlying that feeling and governing its direction is an idea so sane, so full of hope that this distracted Europe might be expected to seize on its promise as the shipwrecked sailor seizes at the raft. It is the idea that the power of America should be used to deliver humanity from the toils in which it has been enmeshed by the past, that it should be the weapon of the new dispensation that the affairs of men shall henceforth be subject to the arbitrament not of force, but of justice.

The Offer

That idea is not confined to one party or one leader. It has been implicit in every utterance of Mr. Roosevelt and it may be accepted as the motive of Judge Hughes; but it is in President Wilson that it has found explicit form and utterance. I doubt whether the world has ever heard a speech of more moment than that which he delivered at Washington to the League to Enforce Peace. It was a speech which was scrappily reported in our newspapers, welcomed by some, sneered at by others. But it is a speech which makes history. It will be remembered not as a speech, but as an event, the opening of a new chapter not in the history of America only, but in the history of the civilised world.

What is the central theme of that speech? It is this: that war in its modern aspects is not an affair of a nation or of nations, but of the world. It is like a plague which cannot be localised, but menaces the universal life. It is that fact which makes the isolation of America no longer possible, and brings her into the world system. But she comes into it not to share in the hostilities of the Old World, not to redress that illusory thing "the balance of power," not to play her part in secret diplomacy, or to cultivate alliances with this power and against that. She comes into the world system to secure herself against war and the effects of war. That security cannot be had by one nation alone, however well armed; nor can it be had by a skilful balancing of one group of nations against another group. It can only be had by a common force as its guarantee. That force must defend not nations, but mankind. We cannot get rid of force. What we can do, and what President Wilson will use the power of the United States to accomplish, is to change the purpose for which force is used. It has been the instrument of war between nations: he will make it the instrument of peace to defend the community of nations. The sword which America forges will be used not to make war, but to make war on war and to lay the foundation of world security.

What It Means

What does this mean to Europe? It means that Europe is offered a way out of the pit—that the New World comes in at last to "redress the balance of the world." As the New Republic, the most thoughtful of American journals, observes:

"To England it means our aid as against an aggressor and an end to the fear that the British commonwealth can be challenged and destroyed. To France it means that in a war of defense she would be guaranteed by the joint power of Britain and America. To Belgium it means that she becomes the ward not only of these competing nations, but also of a Power which cannot be accused of any selfish designs upon her. The future violator of Belgium would face at once the united arms of Western civilisation. To Germany it means security in return for the abandonment of aggression. It offers her the choice between arming again to meet all Europe and finding real safety in a league of the Western World. Let that alternative once be offered to the German people, and if radical and social democratic Germany does not make the decent choice, it is because Germany is incapable of learning anything. For our part we have no question that a people as educated as the Germans will make the right choice once the opportunity is offered with convincing sincerity. You can fool and frighten a people into aggression once, but when the price is as terrible as the price has been, you cannot do it again if there is a plain alternative in sight."

"Let no-one suppose," says the New Republic, "that Mr. Wilson made his offer without realising its significance. It is a fact that there are definite assurances from the Foreign Offices, both of France and England, that such a league is desired. There is excellent reason for believing that Berlin is favorable to the idea." I have reason to know personally that he only spoke after long and patient inquiry. That he was able to speak after that inquiry was made is the happiest omen of the future. He has given his country a new mission and the world a new hope.

Conditional Forgiveness

Harry and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stick. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse happened in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said:

"You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. You might die in the night."

After a few minutes elapsed, James replied:

"Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't die he'd better look out in morning."

Salonica

(*Christian Science Monitor*)

Salonica, which has figured so prominently, for some time past, in the news of the day, is one of the old cities of the old world. Before Salonica there was Thessalonica, the Thessalonica of St. Paul, and before Thessalonica there was Therma. The site, in fact, at the head of the Gulf of Salonica, on the great bay whose southern edge is formed by the Calamerian heights, is too obviously one for a seaport not to have early found settlers. The actual founder of Thessalonica was Cassander, who, about the year 315 B. C. began the building of a city on the present site, and called it after his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great.

It was, however, in Roman times that the city reached the zenith of its greatness. It lay on the main line of the communication between Rome and the east, and as the empire was extended it steadily increased in importance, both as a great military and a great commercial station. The Via Ignatia of the Romans still traverses the city from east to west, between the Vardar Gate and the Calamerian Gate, and is still spanned by the Arch of Constantine, with its ancient brick and sculptured marble. Then, scattered here and there throughout the town, are Roman remains, Roman inscriptions, Roman statuary and the remains of a white marble portico, which tradition declares to be the entrance to the one-time famous and notorious hippodrome. The Aya Sofia, too, the great dome of which is such a landmark in the city, is of Roman origin, and was probably built in the sixth century by Justinian's famous architect, Anthemius.

Like most cities and regions in that part of the world, during the centuries of Rome's decline, Salonica had a tumultuous history. During the great iconoclastic struggles it stood solidly in defense of images, and suffered many things in consequence. In the seventh century the Macedonian Slavs sought, always however in vain, to capture the city, and came against it again and again. In the ninth century the attempt was made, on the part of the emperors, to divert all Bulgarian trade to Salonica, which caused the great invasion of Simeon of Bulgaria. Then, a century later, came the city's most grievous trial, when the Saracens of Cyrenaica came against it, took it by storm, wrought havoc amongst its public buildings, and carried off some 22,000 of the people into slavery. And so it was always. Its moments of greatest distinction were always connected with some such event. After the Saracens came the Norsemen from Sicily, besieging and capturing and inflicting bitterness on all and sundry.

During the last centuries of the decay of the empire, Salonica shared in the troubles brought about by the corruption then so prevalent everywhere. In 1204 Baldwin, the conqueror of Constantinople, conferred the "Kingdom of Salonica" on Boniface the Marquis of Montserrat. Twenty years later came the despot of Epirus, attacked the new kingdom, and had himself crowned king by the Patriarch of Macedonian Bulgaria. Then, of course, there had to be the effort to win back what was lost, with the inevitable result that the claimants to the crown of Salonica multiplied. Finally the scramble became so open and unashamed that, in 1266, we find the house of Burgundy receiving a grant of the titular kingdom from Baldwin II., when he was titular Emperor, and some sixty years later it was sold by Eudes IV. to Philip of Tarentum, titular Emperor of Rumania.

When the Turks, under Murad II., finally appeared before the city, the Venetians had for some time been in possession. The inhabitants made a desperate resistance against Murad's host, but to no purpose, and on May 1st, 1430, the city fell, and there set in that long era of Turkish rule which was finally ended only some three years ago, when, on the 9th of November, 1913, Hassan Tahsin and 29,000 men surrendered to Prince Constantine of Greece. It was on the next day that the Bulgarian commander, General Todorov, arrived before the city, and sent his famous message to the King of Bulgaria that henceforth Salonica was "under Your Majesty's scepter." True to history, almost to the last, the overlordship of Salonica was to be in dispute. The "uneasy condominium" of the Greeks and Bulgarians lasted just eight months, and was then ended only by force of arms. Today Salonica is, of course, a Greek city; but the French and the British are in possession, and a great Servian army of some 100,000 men is reported to have just landed there. For the time being, at any rate, Salonica has once again changed owners.

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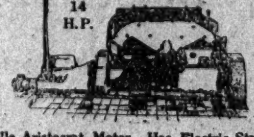

14 H.P.

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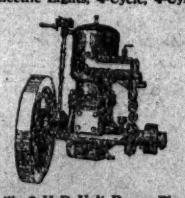

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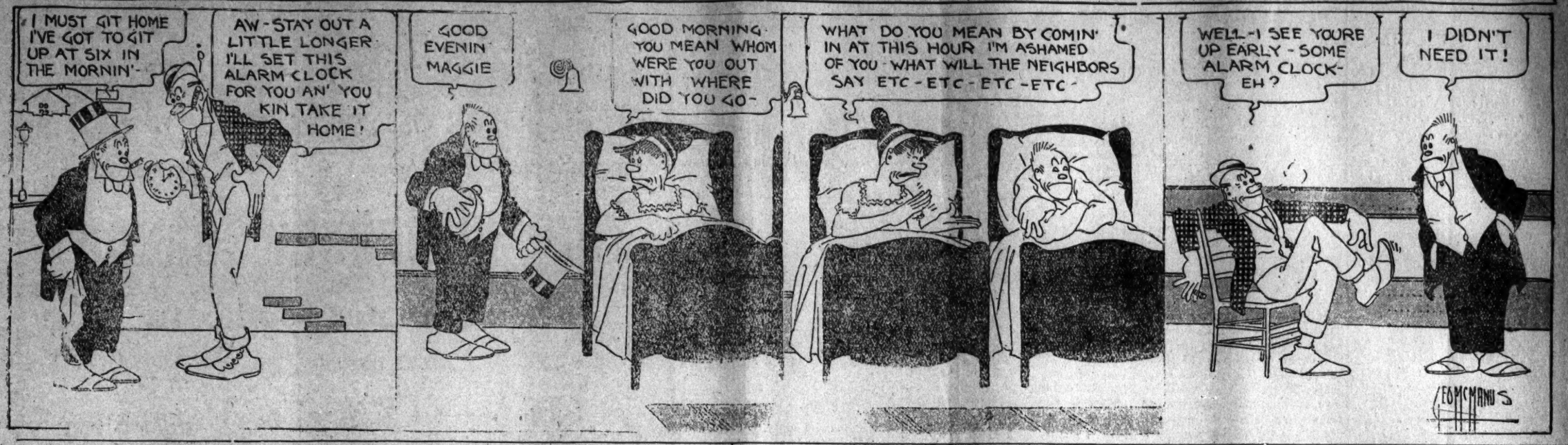
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


I MUST GIT HOME I'VE GOT TO GIT UP AT SIX IN THE MORNIN'-
AW-STAY OUT A LITTLE LONGER I'LL SET THIS ALARM CLOCK FOR YOU AN' YOU KIN TAKE IT HOME!
GOOD EVENIN MAGGIE
GOOD MORNING YOU MEAN WHOM WERE YOU OUT WITH WHERE DID YOU GO-
WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY COMIN' IN AT THIS HOUR I'M ASHAMED OF YOU WHAT WILL THE NEIGHBORS SAY ETC-ETC-ETC-ETC-
WELL-I SEE YOURE UP EARLY-SOME ALARM CLOCK-EH?
I DIDN'T NEED IT!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Random Thoughts On Educational Problems

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

Cornelius Scriblerus brought up l'enfant prodigue on main force and the classics. The result was what always happens when the attempt is made to make one person somebody else. The ingenuous Martinus grew up a libertine in the republic of letters, a worshiper at the shrine of the meretricious. Those whom Dean Alford once termed "grammarians in a small way" would have stood very near his heart. Was there not, indeed, one who took his choicest examples of "English as she is wrote" from the pages of Shakespeare? Picture the great poet of England schooled on the lines of the immaculate academy for young ladies, presided over by Miss Pinkerton, on Chiswick mall.

After all education is essentially the effort to import the ability to think. Man, of course, as Rousseau might have said, is born capable of thinking, just as he is born free, but his ability to think requires as much development as his ability to use his freedom. Paul was born free, but he soon discovered the limits of freedom within the Roman Empire. Martinus Scriblerus was born capable of thinking, but he soon discovered that the way he was to think was to be dependent on the educational system of papa Cornelius. Not that the infantile Martinus any more than the infantile Paul was conscious of the educational hothouse in which his mentality was being forced. The one grew up a Pharisee of the Pharisees, the other an imaginary example of the futility of the attempt to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

The young ladies from the establishment of Miss Pinkerton, who proceeded two and two, in their flowered gowns and silk slippers, from the academy gate to their pews in Chiswick church, to hear a Georgian divine preach on eternal punishment, could hardly have been more mentally "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd," as Macbeth puts it, than the pupils of the grammarian who sought his flowers erroris grammatici in the drams of Macbeth's creator. Picture the outlook of these hapless urchins taught to snigger over the lapsus Shakespeariarenses. Is it any wonder that one of them lived to write, years afterwards, to The Times, and so to rouse the seven thunders of a grammarian in a great way, Dean Alford himself, a gentleman of as many and varied accomplishments as the Lady Elizabeth O'Looney.

Miss Pinkerton's young ladies who dwelt under a roof tree which, for one tremulous and ecstatic moment, had sheltered Dr. Johnson, had, no doubt, been subjected to every effort to make their smallest minnows talk like the largest whales. They had, too, the advantages of all the "extras" for which their fathers duly paid. When, however, they escaped from the back-board and the stocks, and it has to be recorded also from the birch, their whales, if we may judge from the case of Miss Sedley and many others in the actual flesh, rapidly degenerated into the most insignificant minnows, incapable of sniggering even at Justice Shallow's white luces.

The fact, of course, is that it matters very little what you teach children, from a purely intellectual point of view. The one important thing is that you should teach them to think. For this purpose the Latin and Greek, and the Greek and Latin of the old English grammar schools were probably as good as anything else. That was the schooling Shakespeare got: none of the "extras" lavished on Chiswick Mall, none of the advantages of the academy where the future critic of his grammar was brought up. If he learned the music of words anywhere, it was in the English Bible; if he sharpened his wits anywhere, it was when his legs were thrust under the oak tables of "The Mermaid"; if he studied life anywhere, it was on the Stratford road. But the quis and the ques and the quods of Stratford grammar school had their uses all the same, not in making an Erasmus, nor even a Colet, but in making the man who recognized "Dogberry" in an Oxfordshire village, who capped verses with Ben Jonson in the inn in Bread Street, and learned to out-thunder the thunder of Marlowe's mighty line on his bench in the parish church.

It may be said, and be said justly, that when Latin and Greek obtained their supremacy in the education of Europe they were not dead languages. Latin was and remained for centuries later, the diplomatic language of the world, so that Milton himself was Cromwell's Latin secretary, during the Protectorate. It was also, largely owing to the existence of the monastic guesten houses, the language of the traveler. Then as the merchant or the scholar, the priest or the soldier, made his way through the passes of the Alps, along the Rhine valley, or by the great Roman highways leading to France and Flanders, he found in Latin a language understood in every Abbey or Priory, within whose walls he rested for the night. In just the same way Greek was once the language of commercial Europe. Not the Greek of Homer or Sophocles, of Herodotus or Plato, but a mongrel Greek of many idioms and little music. Even when the Roman conquest and the Ottoman deluge had made the letters of Cadmus the letters of slaves, they remained the letters of the Gospels. So when the revival of learning came, the scholarship of Europe was roused into an intellectual ecstasy over the philosopheres and poets, the dramatists and historians of the city of the violet crown, and to a religious fervor over the manuscripts of the New Testament.

Still, the great world goes spinning down the ringing grooves of change. Long, long ago French supplanted Latin as the tongue of diplomacy, and English usurped the place of Greek on the wharves and in the counting houses. Russian, with its twenty-eight declensions, declared the utilitarian Bismarck, demands for its mastery all the mental effort that ever Greek did, and is modern and useful into the bargain. Still it will be many a day before Tolstoy displaces Plato, and before Ivan Turgenief causes men to forget Homer.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 2, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	—
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10⅜—Tls.	6.98
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex...$	9.64
Peking Bar ...Tls.	—
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30½d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex., Paris on London...Fr.	—
Ex., N.Y. on London ...T.T.	—
Consols ...£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10⅜
London	Demand	2-10⅞
India	T.T.	213¼
Paris	T.T.	401
Paris	Demand	401½
New York	T.T.	67⅞
New York	Demand	68
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	74¼
Batavia	T.T.	165¼

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	415½
New York	4 m-s.	70⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

1—Hk. Tls.	6.14
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.55
" " 1—Marks†	3.73
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.52
" " 1—Rupees	2.42
" " 1—Roubles	2.47
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 2, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 27.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.40
Sungei Duri Tls. 12.00

Direct Business Reported

Repah Tls. 1.47½
Repah Tls. 1.50
Kamuntings Tls. 8.25
S'hai Docks Tls. 68.50
Sumatras Tls. 160.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 2, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Taipings Tls. 2.50 cash
Karans Tls. 15.00 Aug.
Shanghai Tugs Tls. 17.00 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 14.00 Oct.
Langkats Tls. 27.75 Aug.
Pahangs Tls. 1.92½ cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 1.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot, 2s. 2d. Buyers.
October to December, 2s. 3½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Very quiet.
Last Quotation, London, July 31.
Spot, 2s. 2½d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 3¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, weak.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel & Co., London:—

Spot price, standard quality ribbed smoked sheet ...2s. 1⅛d.
Spot price, standard quality first crepe ...2s. 2d.
Market quiet tendency downwards; demand is small.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, August 1.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:

Consols 2½% for a/c ...£59⅛
Cheques on London at Paris Frc. 28.14
T. T. on London at New York $4.76½
Bar Silver Spot ...30½d.
Market rate of Discount ...5¾%
Egyptian Cotton Brown ...11.70d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton ...6.20d.
Mid-Americans Cotton ...8.12d.
Deliveries China Silk ...256 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk ...22 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk ...109 bales

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OCEAN RATES IN MANY TRADES ARE SHRINKING

Uncertainty in Freight And Charter Markets Reported In New York

"Great uncertainty prevails in the ocean freight and charter markets and it is the opinion of some shipping interests that the reaction from the highest levels has set in," says the New York Journal of Commerce. "Declines in rates are reported in practically all trades, with the number of charters closed restricted by the possiblity of a continued slump. In several cases, it is said, ships have had to seek cargo, with the result that rates quoted are very irregular. In some instances this has been attributed to the freight congestion on the railroad, which still maintain strict embargoes on export freight.

"Just what the cause is or what future developments will be it is impossible at the present time to say, but certainly the declines have been greater than would be warranted merely by the seasonal falling off in demand for space. Last year during the normally dull months there was no such reaction as this.

"The greatest reduction has occurred in rates to the United Kingdom, due to the control over shipping exercised by the British Government. The last rate definitely reported on grain to the United Kingdom was 12s, but offers at 9s. are now in the market with no takers, one interest stated.

"The regulation of the British Government providing that any ship taking on bunker coal at a British port must guarantee to return with cargo to Great Britain is said to have restricted the number of vessels in this trade.

"Similar declines have been noted in rates to the French Atlantic, although not in the same proportion. To the Far East the softening of rates is explained as a result of there being a greater amount of tonnage engaged in trade from the West Coast, while less cargo is available here. The demand for case oil has fallen off sharply from this quarter and the rate has been cut materially. Another cause operating to create an easier tendency on the Far East route is that ships chartered for voyages to Vladivostock, depending largely upon continued heavy shipments of Government cargo to that port, have found these orders curtailed.

"A leading factor in the decline, shipping interests said, is that high prices and freights have greatly curtailed purchases here. The probability that the war will end within a year, which is the intepretation placed upon recent occurrences and statements, has also had an effect along these lines, it was asserted. The irregularity of the situation is seen in the fact that trade interests today take opposing views and do not agree as to existing conditions."

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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2¼.
Cathay, pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154.
Hongkong Fire	$380 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	105s.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 S.
Oriental Cons	39s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 68 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 93
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$118 B.
Green Island	$9.45 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros	11s. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6¾.
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.90 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.35 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.40 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19½
Padang	Tls. 15½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8½
Semambu	Tls. 1.80.
Senawang	Tls. 17½ S.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ S.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾ S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 24 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281 X.D.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 1 was 126 tons."

July Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Hugo, Reiss and Co., secretaries of the undermentioned estates, inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the month of July was as follows:—

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd., 30,361 lbs.

We are informed by Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., that the output of dry rubber from the following estates during the month of July was as follows:—

Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd., 51,000 lbs.

Chempedak Rubber and Gamier Estate, Ltd., 10,200 lbs.

EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

Since our last circular the London price of Silver is up ⅛d. to 30½d. and our local rate for T/T on London has responded by a rise of ½d. to 2/10¼. There has been a fair amount of export paper offering and some resales of T/T by local speculators. On the other hand the Government Indemnity amount has been negotiated and there has been a good demand for "day to day" requirements. Our Market closes steady.

The local stock of sycee and bar Silver, at Tls. 30,295,000 is Tls. 1,390,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars is about the same as last week $21,760,000.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 1.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	109 0 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	125 0 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	27 17 6
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask)	17 15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales	29s. 6d.
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	14½d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	167 7 6
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52 10 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	168 0 0

Amusements

Astor Roof Garden Theatre

(under the blue sky)

TO-NIGHT

10 Round Boxing Contest

for the Light-Weight Championship of the World

Freddy Welch and Charley White

British Light-Weight Champion of the World
and
Fastest and hardest-hitting American Light-Weight

Welch received the decision in what the New York Papers said was one of the fastest battles among Light-Weights ever seen in America.

ALSO

One Reel of Boxing Instructions

by Geo. Green, Ex-champion, showing famous punches of famous fighters

Also The Famous Detective, Wm. J. Burns, in

The Exposure of the Great Land Swindle

Three Reels

The film that created a sensation in America.

Latest War Graphic and a Keystone Comedy

N.B.—There is now only one admission price—any seat $1.00
A new lighting system is installed, on a larger projection.
Comfortable Wicker chairs.

AMUSEMENTS

St. George's Gardens

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

TONIGHT! Wet or Fine TONIGHT!

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP

London Star Company

presents

A Complete Change of Programme

including

HARRY RUSSON

"The finest comedian that has visited Shanghai for years"—*vide* Shanghai paper

New Pathe's British and French Gazettes

and a

Fine Selection of Comedy Pictures

Booking now open at

ST. GEORGE'S GARDENS

Boxes $12.00: Box seats $2.00: Stalls $2.00: Pit $1.00

BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY

Tel. W. 802

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 3rd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"NELLY"

A Two-Reel Drama of strength, with the interest increasing from the first moment of showing

From the celebrated novel by Richard Maryh

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest.
ACTIVITY OF THE ALLIES AT SALONICA.

"WHEN FLOWERS AWAKE IN JAPAN"

Pathe-Color Nature Series. Nothing more beautiful has been seen than the flowers in this series of pictures.

The following humorous comedies:

"SUCH A COOK" "AN UNFORTUNATE COMPLAINT"
"THE AUNT THAT WASN'T" "DETECTIVE SNOB"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 3rd August, 1916

"A LESSON IN MECHANISM"
Comedy

"The Secret of the Bureau"
Drama in three parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"WHEN THE PRESS SPEAKS"
Vitagraph Comedy

"SAVED IN MEXICO"
L-Ko Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

Special Programme

For Thursday, 3rd August, 1916.

"Quo Vadis"

The Greatest Historical Photo Drama

There will also be shown
A very laughable Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For 3rd August, 1916

DEBUT

OF

Mdlle.

LOUBERT ORLOVA

In Character Dances

AND

GEORGE PASCHENKO

Baritone Singer

In Opera Songs

Selected New Pictures

Including

"The Veiled Danseuse"

In Three Parts

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President*,
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs,
L. Midwood — M.R.C.V.S.
E. O. Cumming — H. Tiefenbacher
Dr. H. Fresson — Capt. G. Rabier
E. R. Hooper — O. M. Green
Col. C. D. Bruce — J. K. Tweed
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance offices

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Acocunt, according to arrrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	**45,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**22,000,000**
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	**3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,733,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI-BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12. noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000,
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,623,983.77
U.S.	$6,873,983.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Captal.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hoihow for Amoy:—Mr. Chauncey P. Holcomb.

Siccawei Weather Report

August 1.—Weather overcast or very cloudy all over the Chinese continent. Showers at the mouth of the Yangtze. The typhoon of the Loochoos is moving away towards the S.W. of Japan; interruption of the telegrams from the district concerned.

August 2.—Overcast and very damp weather. S.E. breezes. Barometer falling. Heavy shower at 9.15 a.m.

MOEWE'S ADVENTURES ARE NOW BEING TOLD

Spent New Year's Day Laying Mines on the British Coast

Berne, July 1.—Count Dohna-Schlodien, commander of the Moewe, has published a short history of the ship's adventurous voyage. The Moewe's orders were first to lay mines along certain portions of the British coast, and then to carry on a cruiser war.

From an advanced summary of the first chapter in the German Press the mine-laying began on New Year's Day, which the Count describes as being splendidly fine for the work. The Moewe steamed towards the English coast, fearing every moment to see the smoke of an enemy warship, but nothing was seen. The Count remarks that the English never thought that New Year's Day was a great festival for us on which we intended to lay "eggs" along the English coast at this season of the year, instead of in March and April.

The mines were laid close under the coast. Black and egg-shaped in form, each mine is nearly as high as a man, and weighs half a ton. At the word of command the mine is given a vigorous shove and goes plump into the sea, but is automatically released, and sinks to the desired depth below the surface of the water. Every man knew exactly what to do and also that he must do his very best so that nothing should fail in this attack against the "tyrant of the seas, against pirate England."

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the captain saw a bright light which told him exactly where the ship was, and rendered his task on the rocky and dangerous coast as good as done. Then the barometer fell, the beacon disappeared, and the weather became bad. The first mine was laid at 6 o'clock and before midnight the chain was complete.

But the storm had placed the Moewe in a perilous position. Before her was the English coast with the lights of several vessels showing clearly, and behind her the minefield. There was nothing for it but to face the storm, and to avoid shipping too much water the ship went only at half speed, and for an hour hardly moved from her position.

That the first part of the Moewe's task was so successfully accomplished the Commander attributes to the seagoing qualities of the ship and the admirable work of the crew.

'LUCKIEST MAN' IN JAIL

London, July 7.—At Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday, before Mr. d'Eyncourt, Thomas Slark, 28, described as a stoker, of the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, was charged with obtaining 23s. by false pretences from Jack Goodson, manager of the Marlborough Theater, Holloway-road.

It was stated that "Petty Officer Slark" was billed at music-halls as the "Luckiest Man in the World," who would relate his experiences while serving in his Majesty's Navy —"by permission of his Commanding Officer." Slark claimed to be the only survivor of the Bulwark, having escaped death by being blown into the air through a funnel. He further claimed to be the man who brought a Zeppelin down, with one shell, in the Thames Estuary; the man who volunteered to go below with others to keep steam up when the King Edward struck a mine, thereby succeeding in keeping the ship afloat until the whole crew were saved, and to be one of the six survivors of the Invincible which went down in the Battle of Jutland Bank. The public were invited to hear "this wonderful man," specially engaged as an addition to a star company. He was arrested at Brighton, where he was about to appear.

The prisoner was remanded.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow at 5 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The B.-I. s.s. Santhia left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Honkew Wharf tomorrow afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien left Kobe for Shanghai Tuesday, August 1 at 10 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow at 5 a.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) on the same morning.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Oanfa which left Shanghai for London on May 21 arrived at the latter port on July 28.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agapenor left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive here about the 11th or 12th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, August 2, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	751.46	751.75
" " inches.....	29.59	29.60
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-1.87	-1.53
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	-1.27	-1.58
Wind { Direction	SE	SE
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	15	16
Wind { Miles	9.3	9.9
Temperature { Cen	25°0	29°0
Temperature { Fahr	77.0	84.2
Humidity: co	98	85
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	10
Rainfall mm	1.3	—
Rainfall inches	0.05	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on August 1, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	16-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-12
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	"	per lb. 45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	12-
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	10-20
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O.S.
" 13	9.30*	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Boston,New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 18	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 3	noon	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 3	4.30*	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	1.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kamano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 5	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 5	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	1.00	Moji, Kobe	Santhia	Br.	D. Sassoon
" 8	..	Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 12	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 5	11:00*	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 6	2.00	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 16	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	2.00	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 3	..	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Lide
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	..	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	..	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 3	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	D.L.	Swatow	Yochow	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	..	Takao, Formosa	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	1.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 3	noon	Vladivostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 3	1.00	Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 3	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	..	Vladivostock	Takeshima maru	Br.	Moller & Co.
" 4	2.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 4	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 5	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 6	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 8	D.L.	Vladivostock	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	8.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 3	M.M.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Nzankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 8	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	GNOW
Aug 2	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Aug 2	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 2	Hongkong	Iyo maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Aug 2		Bessie Dollar	2798	Br.	Dollar Co.	
Aug 2	Vladivostock	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Aug 2	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Aug 2	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 2	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 2	Japan	Toyohashi maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 2	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 2	Seattle	Mexico maru	3789	Jap.	A. T. & o.
" 2	Japan	Atreus	4291	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.
" 2	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Teba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London	
Ajax	May 9
Atreus	Aug 2
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycaon	June 2
Monmouthshire	May 29
Mishima Maru	July 16
Nellore**	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nyanza**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Priam	July 18
Suwa Maru	July 30
Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc	
Andre Leben	July 5
Atlantique	July 20
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	
Nankin	July 24
For Rotterdam	
Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.	
Arabien	June 14
Empress of Japan	July 29
Empress of Russia	July 14
Itsukushima Maru	June 20
Mexico Maru	Aug 2
Monteagle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
For New York	
Bloemfontein	May 27
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Muncaster Castle	July 29
St. Bede	June 28
Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	
Alvarado	July 19
Asia Maru	July 17
Cacique	June 5
China	July 3
Hazel Dollar	June 27
L. Luckenbach	July 27
Maricopa	Aug. 1
Manila Maru	June 28
Tenyo Maru	July 24

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Agapenor	June 9	Aug. 9
Alcinous	June 24	Aug. 23
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 26
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus		Sept. 22
Glenartney	Juue 17	Aug. 28
Glenlogan	June 6	Aug. 7
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 19
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 16
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 1
Malta**	July 13	Aug. 18
Neleus		Sept 29
Nore**	June 29	Aug. 7
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Perseus		Sept. 15
Pootsesilaus	June 16	Aug. 8
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 9
Monteagle	Aug 1	Sept. 3
FROM NEW YORK		
Atagosan Maru		Aug. 6
City of Durham	May 15	Aug. 15
City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Oran	June 15	Aug. 12
Pathan	July 6	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		Aug. 3
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Persia Maru	July 22	Aug. 17
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	July 9	Aug. 16
Athos	June 25	Aug. 4
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 1
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 28
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	Aug. 4

* Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain B. Murakami, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, the 3rd inst. at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra specious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. N. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArtheur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, the 5th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO:—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. P. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet will leave on Sunday, August 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. Kallavates, Mrs. Meier, and Mr. Mackenzie, Miss Bootsen, Mr. Meier, From Nagasaki:—Mr. Magner, Mr. Jorgenson, Mr. and Mrs. Pade, Miss Lim, Miss Haln, Mr. Green, Capt. Spear, Mr. Poliakoff, Miss Millar, Mr. Towns, Colonel Kremenetsky, Mr. Sadler, Mr. Steensky, Mrs. Foulke and 2 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Ephgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Peree, Mr. and Mrs. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Hasoppe, Mr. A. Remedios, Mr. Eca da Silva, Miss Florence Wert, Mr. P. S. Bickee, Miss T. Murray, Mr. John Sullivan, Mr. Alexander Cherry, Mr. M. Sunada, Mr. B. Mizuno, Mr. Y. Satomi, Mrs. M. Haraguchi, Mr. H. Shinozaki, Mr. K. Okuizumi, Mrs. J. Baba, Mr. F. Sasa, Mr. S. Shinkai.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. Keito, and one Sister.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. C. H. Tricker, Misses Simth and Geary.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. D. Moran, Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, and Mrs D. Fenckus and child.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at noon.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
July 28	Hongkong	Bolton Castle	3689	Br.	Dodwell	SOGW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
July 29	Japan	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 1	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 29	Hongkong	Glengyle	5896	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 29	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 31	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
July 31	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 31	Japan	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Aug 1	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 22	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOGW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 31	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	SVHI
July 30	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 1	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	HYPW
July 25	Hongkong	Telamon	2849	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
July 30	Tientsin	Tungchow	1963	Br.	B. & S.	GNWP
July 31	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 31	Swatow	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 30	Newchwang	Yochow	1306	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 1	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	TKDLW

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR VANCOUVER (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)		FOR HONGKONG	
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11th	Monteagle	Aug. 23rd
†Monteagle	Sept. 2nd	*Empress of Russia	Aug. 26th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22nd	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	Monteagle	Oct. 22nd

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" sail from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai.
†s.s. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. *Via Manila
Agents at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.—Write for information.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
From Nagasaki to San Francisco			
S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 10
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12
Fran Nagasagi to Manila			
S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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S.S. CHINA
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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
SEPT. 8. NOV. 14.

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AUG. 26. NOV. 1.

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ROBERT DOLLAR CO. PLAN EDUCATION OF CHINESE

Offer Scholarships for Poor Boys, with Maintenance And Later Employ

Mr. E. K. Howe, manager of the Robert Dollar Company, has announced that the concern is to establish a number of scholarships for poor Chinese boys in Shanghai. The terms of the donations are remarkable.

There are to be five of the scholarships. Under them the boys are to be educated in the high school of the Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai.

It is specified that only boys of good character who are unable to pay for their own education will be admitted. Therefore the company will not only pay their tuition but will give the students enough for their room and board or will provide for partial assistance.

The conditions are that the scholarship shall be given to boys of respectable families who promise well intellectually. If they do well they may have an opportunity to enter the employ of the company at the conclusion of their studies.

A BRAVE BOY'S DEATH

Captain's Story of the Battle of Jutland Bank

London, July 7.—Towards the close of Vice-Admiral Beatty's report on the Battle of Jutland Bank, with Sir John Jellicoe's dispatch, he records a splendid instance of devotion to duty on the part of John Travers Cornwell, boy (1st Class) on board the Chester, who, when mortally wounded, remained alone standing at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all round him.

Cornwell was only 16 years old; he went to a training school at Devonport last August, and had been at sea less than a month when he was killed. His mother has received a letter from the captain of the Chester, who writes:—

"I know you would wish to hear of the splendid fortitude and courage shown by your boy. His devotion to duty was an example for all of us. The wounds which resulted in his death within a short time were received in the first few minutes of the action. He remained steady at his most exposed post at the gun, waiting for orders. His gun would not bear on the enemy; all but two of the crew were killed or wounded, and he was the only one who was in such an exposed position. But he felt he might be needed, as indeed he might have been; so he stayed there, standing and waiting, under heavy fire, with just his own brave heart and God's help to support him. I cannot express to you my admiration of the son you have lost from this world. I hope to place in the boys' mess a plate with his name on, and the date, and the words 'Faithful unto death.' I hope some day you may be able to come and see it there."

DODOMA'S CAPTURE

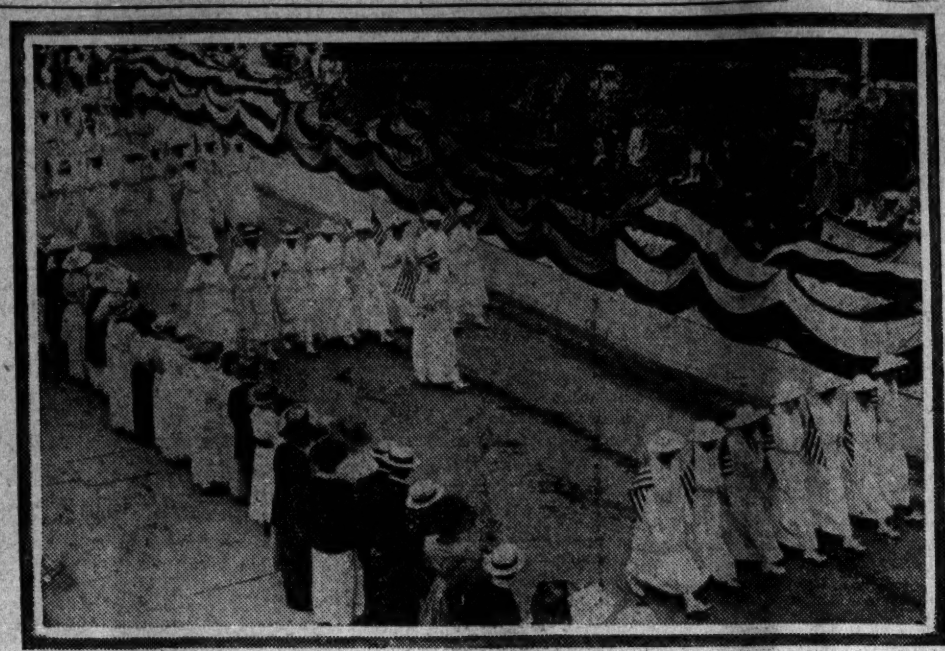
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—An official communique concerning the operations in German East Africa gives details of the capture of Dodoma, on the Central Railway, on July 31.

It was preceded by a sharp engagement, in which the enemy were beaten.

The British captured the entire German camp, quantities of ammunition and 4,000 cattle. The enemy fled in disorder, pursued by mounted troops.

American Society Leaders March for Preparedness



The picture shows the head of the Newport, L.I. Preparedness Parade marching past the "Society" reviewing stand.

Almost the entire colony participated in the demonstration for National Preparedness.

AMERICANS MAY LEND $30,000,000 TO CHINA

State Department Is Told Three Syndicates Are Willing to Act

New York, July 26.—Representatives of three great American financial syndicates visited the State Department at Washington yesterday and stated that their companies are willing to make a loan of $30,000,000 (gold) to the Chinese Government, to be used in adjusting the finances of the administration.

If the proposal of the Chinese Government is accepted, these representatives said, $4,0000,000 will be handed over to the Peking authorities at once, and the rest will be paid in instalments when needed.

J. P. Morgan and Company is believed to be back of this loan. The security is said to be Chinese national bonds.—*Nichi Nichi.*

China To Get $4,000,0000 at Once

Washington, July 25.—It is announced here that American capitalists have agreed to lend $4,000,000 to the Government of China. This amount is to be paid over to the Peking authorities at once.—*Jiji.*

BRITISH WAR INQUIRIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The House of Commons has agreed to the appointment of the naval and military members of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia commissions. Mr. Asquith proposes that Admiral of the Fleet Sir William May and Field Marshal Lord Nicolson shall be service members of the Dardanelles commission and Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and General Sir Neville Lyttelton service members of the Mesopotamia commission.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissions Bill.

News Brevities

Because of the Autumn Holiday, the Exchange Banks will be closed to the transaction of public business on August 7.

* * *

The pontoon opposite the Shanghai Club will be closed for repairs between August 7 and 14.

Shrapnel Rains Over New York As Island Arsenal Is Destroyed

Miles of Streets Strewn With Wreckage; Had Effect Of An Earthquake

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 31.—A series of terrific explosions of ammunition awaiting shipment to the Entente Allies and stored on Blackton Island, in New York harbor, off Jersey City, early this morning, caused property loss estimated at 25 million dollars. So far, two men are known to have been killed. The exact number killed will not be available until the workmen employed on the island and the boats moored near by have been checked.

Scores of people were injured by shrapnel, broken glass and debris. The detonations, which were felt in five States, began with continuous rapid fire of small shells. Then came the explosion of great quantities of dynamite and other high explosives, followed by the bursting of thousands of shrapnel shells, which literally showered the surrounding country and waters for miles around.

The fire following the first explosion destroyed 13 huge warehouses on the island, containing merchandise valued at 15 million dollars. The skyscrapers of New York shook as by earthquake and miles of streets in New York were strewn with broken glass.

According to evidence obtained by officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the disaster was caused by a fire starting at one o'clock in the morning on a barge moored alongside a dock used for the transfer of ammunition. 85 loaded railroad cars were destroyed by the force of the explosion, which wrecked walks and buildings of the immigration station on Ellis Island.

Two barges laden with shrapnel shells drifted to Ellis Island. Two other fire-swept barges grounded on Ellis Island. The immigrants were removed to New York.

HIGH RUSSIAN BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED

Criminal Speculation Charge Against Men in Russo-French Concern

Petrograd, July 25.—The Russian military authorities, on Sunday and Monday, arrested D. L. Rubenstein, a director of the Russo-French Bank, and I. Tembo Wolfsom, a journalist, on charges of criminal speculation. Rubenstein was arrested late at night at his private residence, and was immediately conveyed to the prison at Pakov.

Domiciliary searches were later carried out in the residence of Count Lansky, also a director of the bank and a state councillor; in the residence of M. Uteman, director of Russo-American Rubber Company; and on the premises of Junken and Company and the Moscow Insurance Company.—*Asahi.*

Music Next Week

The public performances by the band next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Monday, August 7, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

Tuesday, August 8, 9.00 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Wednesday, August 9, 5.30 p.m., Public Garden.

Thursday, August 10, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

Friday, August 11, 5.30 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Saturday, August 12, 4.30 p.m., Public Recreation Ground.

Saturday, August 12, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

CHANG HSUN ON PARLIAMENT

According to the Peking Gazette General Chang Hsun, the Tuchun of Anhui, has despatched a telegram to the Government, pointing out the troubles which are likely to occur in Parliament. He calls the attention of the Government to the dispute which is now going on between the "monarchist" and "rebel" members of Parliament over the disqualification question and predicts that it will prevent the smooth working of the House, if such a dispute be allowed to continue. He suggests, too, that the pay of the M.Ps. should be reduced, as the members during the former Parliamentary session accomplished nothing except creating disorder in the House.

Joffre and Poincare Inspire the Troops

Superiority of Allies Already Apparent, Declares French President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 1.—Generalissimo Joffre, in a stirring message to the troops, says: "Soldiers: For two years you have wrecked all the plans of the enemy, especially at Verdun. The time is coming when the military power of Germany will collapse under a general squeeze."

President Poincare, in a message to the armies, says: "The allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your endurance. The Russians are pursuing the routed Austrians and Germans, who are being simultaneously attacked in the west and in the east, exhausting their reserves.

"The sky is clearing. The sun is rising. There is still a bitter fight ahead, but the superiority of the Allies is already apparent.

ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

Baseball continues to draw large crowds to the public recreation grounds where games are played Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Since the departure of the Cincinnati from Shanghai there have been two regular teams playing, Brooklyn and Shanghai. Many of the men have taken up tennis and play on the courts of the Hongkew park. It is hoped that some excellent players can be developed.

The collier Orion will leave Hampton Roads about August thirteenth for Guam and Manila via Panama Canal and Honolulu.

Lieutenants, Junior grade, R. R. Stewart, J. H. Brooks, E. J. Estess, Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon W. L. Darnell and Captain R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., arrived at Manila on the Army transport, August second. Lieutenant Brooks will join the Helena and Lieutenant Estess will come to the Brooklyn. Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Darnell will relieve Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Harrison, who will go home on the transport leaving Nagasaki August twentieth. Captain Dewey, who was on duty at Guam, will relieve Major Burton at Cavite. The Major's tour of foreign service is up and he will return to the United States on the August transport.

ITALIANS HOLD GROUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 1.—An official communique issued today reported: Enemy attacks at Monte Cimone, Setti Communi and in the Tosana area were repulsed. We made a counter-attack at Tosana and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

SAN FRANCISCO BOMB THROWER IS ARRESTED

Believed To Be Member Of Anarchist Gang With Headquarters There

San Francisco, July 27.—The perpetrator of the recent bomb-throwing incident in San Francisco's preparedness parade has been arrested. He is believed to be a member of a gang of anarchists who are peace fanatics and have established headquarters in this city. It is learned that other plots had been planned. More arrests are expected to follow.—*Nichi Nichi.*

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

JUTLAND COMMEMORATION

Prince Louis Designs Medal To Aid Naval Orphanages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg has designed a medal to commemorate the battle of Jutland. It will be the first of a series connected with the naval events of the war. The profits of its sale will go to the naval orphanages.

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½ LITRE $1.50

1 LITRE ,, 2.50

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Tel. 2710

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	7.1	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.13	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.45		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.08	1.38	286	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.55		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.25		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.00	17.40	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	642	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	198	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
		TIMES							TIMES				
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.28
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56			7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.39
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.43
		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40			9.25	10.54	1.15	4.09	6.23
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.32	11.01	1.56	4.26	6.37
	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56				10.09	11.43	2.45	4.33	7.28
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.42	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.02	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48		9.19				5.23	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.24	10.57	12.35	2.46	5.42	7.10
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00		9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.20
	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.56	5.54	7.22
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.09	6.06	7.35

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up **(Main Line)** **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
.. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	10.40 / 10.50		12.56 / 1.03		3.27 / 3.37	7.03 / 7.08		2.09 / 2.19
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	11.40 / 11.50	6.30	2.05 / 2.13		4.16 / 4.25	8.07		3.14 / 3.24
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	12.45 / 12.48	8.00	3.19 / 3.22		5.10 / 5.11			4.11 / 4.21
CHINKIANG arr. / dep.	1.25 / 1.33	8.52	4.14 / 4.24		5.41 / 5.51			5.14 / 5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr. / dep.	8.57 / 9.07			10.23 / 10.33	2.37 / 2.47		5.09 / 5.59	A.M. 0.46 / 1.00
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	9.46 / 9.49			11.24 / 11.27	3.26 / 3.21		6.50 / 6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	10.47 / 10.57		7.10	12.48 / 1.05	4.09 / 4.19		8.00	2.53 / 3.16
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	11.46 / 11.56			2.19 / 2.29	4.59 / 5.09			4.11 / 4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr. / dep.	12.47 / 12.57	7.35		3.32 / 3.42	5.54 / 6.04	2.40		5.14 / 5.24
Kunshan	1.48	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.35	9.29	11.50	5.59		0.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up **(Branch Line)** **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	16.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	16.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.06	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

NOTICE

Mr. Arthur B. Hykes has been authorized to sign for the Company per procuration.

United States Steel Products Company.

10597 A 5

A Rare Opportunity for Connoisseurs !

A wealthy Chinese family invites inspection of a really rare curio.

It is a Buffalo Figure, made of Han Jade, measuring about two inches long, the figure appearing to be rising from sleep. The Jade is black outside and green inside. Its color changes as the seasons go round, this being a most peculiar thing. In spring it is faintly white, in summer intensely white, and after autumn the colour gradually changes until it becomes absolutely black in winter. It is one of the rarest curios that exists. According to connoisseurs, the jade is of the real Han kind and has been buried in the ground several times: this makes it black outside and green inside. It is believed that the wonderful colour is due to the figure being several thousand years old.

Connoisseurs are invited to inspect it.

Please communicate with Mr. Li Chang-sou, No. 74, Rue Ratard (opposite the French Municipality, French Concession, Shanghai, China. (東新里).

10554 A 10

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mee-Ching**

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
65-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 4385
Tel. Pri. office No. 2971

Reynell's "HIRANO"

is the Champagne of Table Waters

Improves Scotch Whiskey 100%

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Harbour Notification

No. 3 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the approach of a TYPHOON which threatens bad weather at Shanghai, when small craft should seek shelter on the Pootung side of the river ABOVE POOTUNG POINT, a GUN will be fired from the Customs Pootung Yard, and a BALL hoisted to the truck of the mast on the Pootung Signal Tower.

The ball will remain hoisted until the weather moderates.

WM. CARLSON
Harbour Master.

Approved:
F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Shanghai, 2nd August, 1916.

10590

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.
Founded in 1881
No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.

10565

Chinese Telegraph Administration

Time indication in telegrams.

THE public is hereby notified that on and after the 1 August, next, the time indication 0-24 will be introduced by this Administration.

By order,
T. K. TOW,
Manager.

10567 A 3

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

$4.00 PER HOUR !

WEST 1090.

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

IT IS MURDER

To Smoke Cheap Cigarettes !

Our Special No. 1	at	$4.00	per 100	40 cts.	per 10
,, No. 2	,,	3.75	,, 100	40 ,,	,, 10
,, No. 3	,,	3.50	,, 100	35 ,,	,, 10
Othello.....	,,	3.00	,, 100	30 ,,	,, 10

are the only Cigarettes worth smoking.

The China Trading Co. 12 Nanking Road

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Grounds and Building

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Branch Office: Kobe, Japan.

Widler & Company are here to foster closer commercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and the huge Szechuen market. They give information re Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Ladies' Silk Stockings

in

Black, White, Tan, Grey, Helio, Navy, Champagne, Bronze, Saxe, etc.

Just received from America by parcel post.

Special low prices until the 8th August to buyers of more than 1 pair.

H. G. HILL & Co's.
'Phone 2240
2 doors from General Hospital

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2391

(*Translation.*)

THE Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, corner of Shanhaikwan and Carter Roads, and the Nieh Chih Kwi Public School for Chinese, Baikal Road, will reopen for the Winter Term on Monday, September 4, at 9 a.m.

The fee for the term is $20 payable in advance.

The Headmasters will be in attendance at the respective schools on Friday, September 1, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive fees from pupils at present in the schools, and on Saturday, September 2, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive and examine new pupils.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

10596

BANK HOLIDAY

THE Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 7th August, on account of the Autumn Holiday.

10591 A 6

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

Telephone No. 1095.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, by an honorable person, a foreign house, with small garden, in Frenchtown. Rent about $100-$150. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

10558 A 6

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

10592

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms sewing room, tiled bathrooms kitchen and servants' quarters tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10575 T. F

HOUSES TO LET, *46 Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden tennis, etc. *101 Ave. du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10576 T. F.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

WELL furnished flat or single room to let, with bath and verandah attached, in a private family on the Dixwell Road East. Rooms extremely bright, airy and cool. With or without board. Germans or neutrals preferred. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

70-72 BUBBLING WELL Road, to let, two nice attic rooms, facing south.

10404 e.o.d.

LARGE, airy room, well-furnished, separate bathroom, immediate entrance. Also large furnished attic, very cool. Apply 50 Range Road.

10573 A 3

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN teacher is open to give lessons at any place. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

10587 A 6

WANTED: Lessons in Portuguese, by lady. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

10553 A 3

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Furnished house or apartments, convenient for family of four. No small children: Frenchtown location desired; near French School preferable. Reply to Box 552, U. S. P. O., stating terms, etc.

10585 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER, 38, wishes position either in Shanghai or outport. Has working knowledge of Mandarin, six years in the interior, acquainted with large part of Anhui province. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

10598 A 5

SITUATION WANTED by capable engineer, expert for motor-car department, with good references. Please apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

10594 A 10

CHINESE CLERK, speaking and writing English fluently, with knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting and legal office routine, requires position. Four years' experience in banking. Moderate salary to commence. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

10564 A 6

COMPRADORE WANTED for established American firm in Shanghai, doing large Import business, and increasing capacity for larger business. Must be "number-one man," with staff of equal abilities. No immediate cash outlay necessary, but must be prepared to assist later financially for short term up to Thirty Thousand Taels. The first essential is competence in the matter of procuring business. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

10561 A 5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for law office, interpreter with good experience and first-class Chinese connections. Good and permanent position for the right man. Appiy to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

10589

WANTED, young man or lady for position in cable department. American company. Experience not absolutely necessary, but preferred. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

10586 A 5

WANTED, lady stenographer and typist. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

10577 A 2

WANTED, housekeeper for small hotel. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

10549 A 4

WANTED, experienced teacher of English (American nationality preferred) by a Government college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4 Paotung Road, Shanghai.

10521 A 6

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10573 A 31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one Kodak 3 camera, 80% new. Accept reasonable offer. Please apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

10593 A 5

NEW FURNITURE for sale: complete, dining-room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. Apply to 276 Avenue Joffre.

10594 A 10

FOR SALE, excellent carriage (Victoria). Owner leaving. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

10595 A 8

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10574 T.F.